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Prof E.M. Shepard 1904

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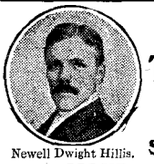

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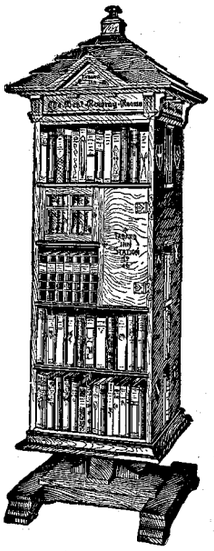

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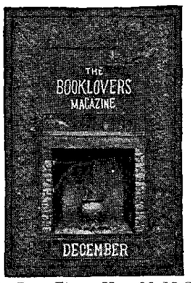

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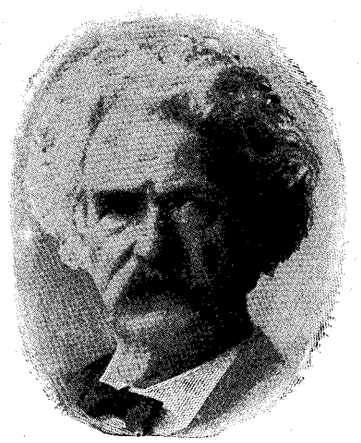

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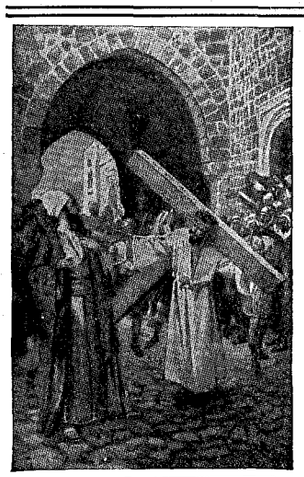

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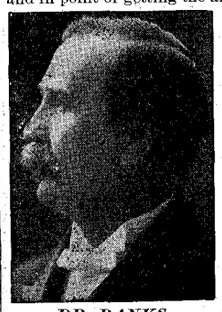

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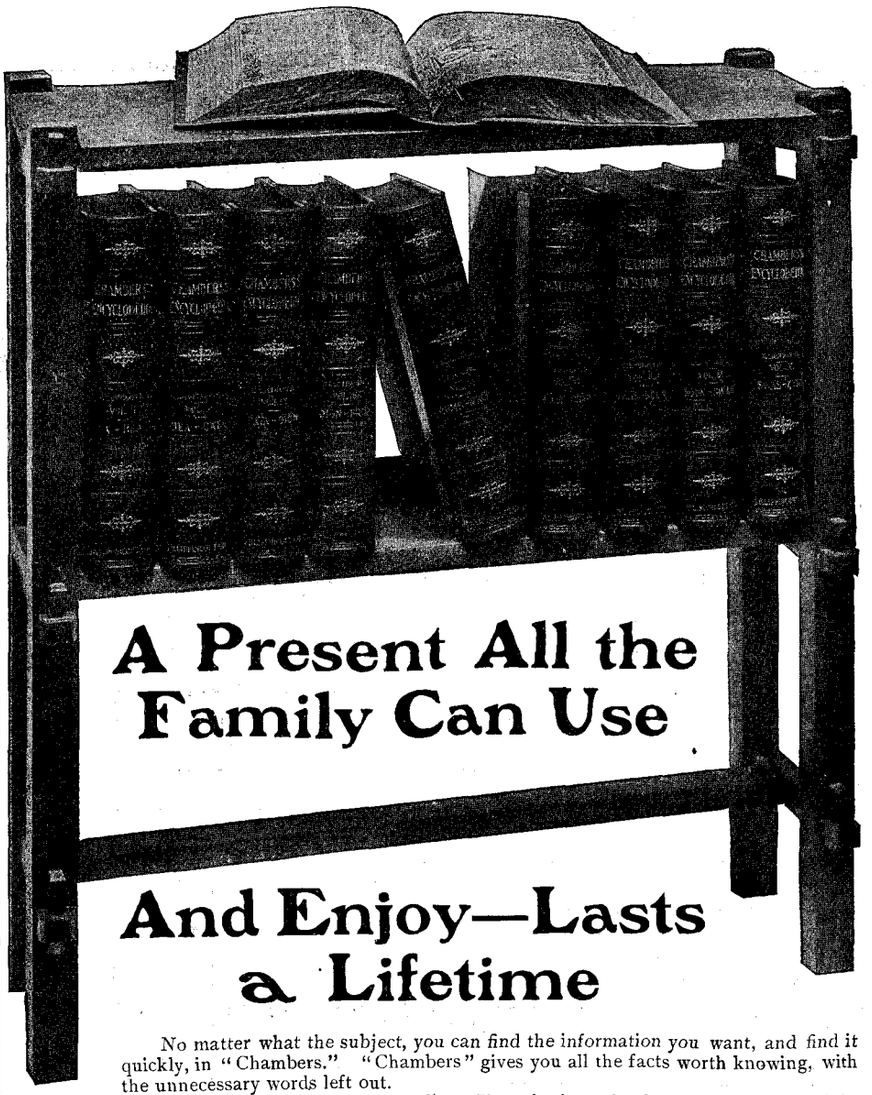

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARE THE RAILROADS ROBBERS OR GOOD SAMARITANS?

THE wrangle over government regulation of railway rates "is something in which, tho he may not at first realize it," says the Providence *Journal*, "the ordinary man has a livelier personal interest than in almost anything else which is likely to come up for consideration before the 4th of March." Some think the personal interest of this ordinary man should be due to the fact that the railroads are combining into a gigantic trust that will have the entire business of the country at its mercy; others exclaim that the railroads are the arteries of trade, carrying life and prosperity to every city and hamlet, and aver that the present movement to "regulate" them will endanger our prosperity. The railroads "employ more labor, give life and occupation to more industries, contribute more to general industrial progress, than does any other department of business," declares *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), and the movement to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railway rates "will endanger the solvency of our railroad systems, and hence, among other disastrous results, interfere with present business activity." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, too, explains that, far from having any desire to loot the shippers, the railroads "realize that their interests are identical with those of their patrons, that what damages one injures both, that their welfare is in common."

This picture of peace and good-will, however, is not so apparent to some others. The governors of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have united in an appeal to the President to urge restrictive legislation. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, avers that the railroads, by freight-rate favoritism, compel the Iowa farmers to send their cattle and hogs to Chicago and Kansas City for packing, thus preventing the development of this industry in Iowa, and encourage the cattle-men to send their stock to Nebraska, rather than to Iowa, for feeding. The Atlanta *Journal* objects to the railroads' possession of the enormous power to tax commerce without control by the Government, as does also the Chicago *Tribune*. The Interstate Commerce Law convention, which met in St. Louis a few weeks ago, sent a petition to Congress asking that the railroads be curbed. Several bills already before Congress provide for the granting of more power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and some believe that one of them may pass at the present session. The Chicago *Tribune* says the railroads are "artful dodgers," and goes on to describe some of their dodges thus:

"There are several methods used by the railroads to evade the law against rebates. One is the industrial railway, another is the private car line, a third is the fictitious damage claim. They have all been revealed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. They are all ingenious, and it is difficult to tell which is the most clever method of law-breaking.

"The industrial railroad is in reality a switch track owned by the favored shipper. He uses his own engines to haul his freight a mile or so to the connecting railroad and gets a division of the rate charged for hauling the freight to its destination. In Chicago some of the industrial roads get 20 per cent. of the rate to the Missouri River. It is 500 miles to that point. Say they haul the freight five miles. They do 1 per cent. of the work and get 20 per cent. of the compensation. This subterfuge gives them a switching charge of about $12 a car, where the ordinary charge would be about $3. The owner of the industrial road in this manner gets a rebate of $9 a car. Ingenious as well as profitable!

"The private car line is a device by which the favored shipper forwards his freight in his own cars, and the railroads make him allowances for using his own cars instead of theirs. The railroads are said to be generous to a fault in the allowances they grant to these private car-owners.

"The fictitious damage device has been brought out recently in the inquiry into live-stock rates. It was found that the favored shipper brought in a bill for damages to his stock while in transit, and the railroads were so taken aback and staggered by the overwhelming evidence against them that they forgot the customary practise of contesting all damages—especially damages for death and injury to human live stock—and paid the bills without protest.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has ferreted out all these ingenious methods of talented law-breakers, but it is largely hampered in its efforts to check their operations for lack of authority. The present law to regulate commerce is ridiculous, because while it authorizes the discovery of law-breaking it provides no means for its prompt suppression when it is discovered. It provides for diagnosis, but not for a remedy. It employs a one-legged and a one-armed man to defend the public against one in the possession of all his members. Congress should end the pitiable and unequal struggle between the commission and the railroads. It can do so by giving the commission the powers it was originally intended it should have."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the regulation of railway rates is "too large a matter" to be entrusted to the commission; the New York *Sun* thinks that railroad morality is improving, and predicts that the rebate "must presently vanish, from natural causes"; *The Railway Age*, of Chicago, believes that the railroad magnates would indorse a law giving more power to the commission, "particularly if it shall embrace a provision for pooling under the direct supervision of the commission"; and *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) advises the magnates to defeat the agitators by proving their innocence. Says the *World*:

"It is only necessary for the railways to show, clearly and simply, their importance to the prosperity of the community, the capital actually invested in their plant, and the rate of return which they are able to earn on that capital, in order to prove beyond question that there is no occasion for any special intervention by Congress on behalf of shippers. If this point can once be established; if it can be shown that the necessity of drastic reform does

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not exist, then the aim of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it should be invested with the rate-making power will not be achieved.

"The necessity of a campaign of education can not, however, be too strongly emphasized. It is not enough to prove that the Interstate Commerce Commission would not be able satisfactorily to perform these enlarged functions. What is of far greater importance is to prove, and to convince the public of the validity of the proof, that the necessity for clothing a political body with the rate-making power does not exist."

WIGGING VARDAMAN AGAIN.

EVERY little while some prominent Southerner seems to make some remark that evokes a roar of criticism from the Northern press. A Tillman, a Heflin, a John Temple Graves, or a Vardaman expresses an extremely sectional view and stirs up the whole menagerie. Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, appears to be the most successful in this performance. First he declared that the negro's heart and hand should be educated, but not his head, and he was denounced as one who would reenslave the blacks. Next, he was accused of publishing some grossly slurring remarks about the President's mother. Now, in reply to a telegram from President Francis, of the World's Fair, saying that President Roosevelt "saw and admired the Mississippi building" at St. Louis, "and expressed great gratification at the participation" of that State, Governor Vardaman replies:

"It is, of course, gratifying to the people of Mississippi to know that they have done one thing that the President of the United States approves. Doubtless the President's admiration of the Mississippi building is due to his admiration of Jefferson Davis, of whose last home it is a replica."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks that it is well for Vardaman that he made his sarcastic fling at the President by telegraph. "He never opens his mouth that he does not show his ears," says the Baltimore *American*. The Philadelphia *Press* wants somebody to turn the hose on him. *The Journal* and *The Times*, of Shreveport, La., where Governor Vardaman is slated to preside over a cotton convention next week, want the appointment revoked. "He is a peanut politician and a slanderous demagogue," says *The Journal*. The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion Ledger* says that the governor's reply was "not courteous" and was "uncalled for"; and a hundred "prominent business men and citizens of Natchez" have sent a message to President Francis to "hereby express our regret and disapproval of our governor's sarcastic and misguided reply." Many other papers, North and South, express similar sentiments.

A side-light on Governor Vardaman's disposition is afforded in his Thanksgiving proclamation, part of which appears in the Kansas City *Star*, which thinks that "this document has not had the circulation that it deserves, for it contains at least one paragraph which the world will not willingly let die." Here is the paragraph:

"In the great bank of eternity I believe the greatest credit will be given to him who has contributed most to the sum of human joy, who has planted a flower in the fainting heart of despair and kissed it with the sunshine of hope; and who has painted the pallid cheek of care with the rose of health and happiness. Let us, therefore, remember the poor with our substance."

Says *The Star:*

"The country at large had not suspected the fiery Mississippian of entertaining such tender sentiments. The great bank of eternity, the flower planted in the heart of despair, the painting of the pallid cheek of care with the rose of health—who could resist the appeal of these impassioned images? Not the least of Mississippi's reasons for thanksgiving is its poet-governor."

THE NEW YORK EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

THE decision of the New York State Court of Appeals that the State eight-hour law is unconstitutional is considered an important event in the history of labor legislation. It "will have some influence unquestionably on a similar bill pending in Congress and relating to contractors on government work," thinks the Philadelphia *Press*. In the case that came before the court, Controller Grout, of New York City, refused to pay a contractor for six scows because the contractor had worked his men more than eight hours a day on the job, contrary to the eight-hour law. The contractor sued for the money, on the claim that the law was unconstitutional, and the court sustains the claim. The New York *Times* says of the decision:

"The Court of Appeals has practically wiped out the law forbidding contractors for public work to employ their men for more than eight hours a day. But the decision does not leave it very clear how or why the law is unconstitutional.

"Three justices, one Democrat and two Republicans, hold that

THE MODERN CANUTES.
They command the rising tide to recede.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

AFTER HIS SCALP!
Three big chiefs are off their reservations with their war-paint on.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"STAND-PATTERS" IN TROUBLE.

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the law is unconstitutional because it deprives men of their property without due process of law. Two justices, a Democrat and a Republican, hold that the law is unconstitutional because it is an unwarranted interference of the legislature with the rights of municipalities. Thus, as has happened only too frequently in recent cases of great importance, especially those relating to the insular possessions of the United States, we have justices agreeing as to the action of the court, but not agreeing as to the principle underlying that action. The case is decided; the law, if we may venture the remark, is not decided. That, it must be confessed, is not an altogether happy outcome."

Justice Haight dissented from the decision of his colleagues in this case, and the Brooklyn *Standard Union* thinks he is right. It says:

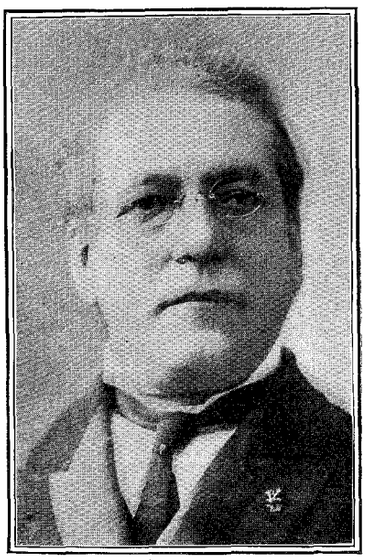
"A great many laymen, who are not overburdened with legal and technical lore, and who only have common sense and justice to guide them, will be inclined to think the dissenting opinion of Judge Haight is sounder than that of the majority of his colleagues. Justice Haight holds, with the Supreme Court of the United States, that an eight-hour law is perfectly constitutional because 'it is a police regulation in the interest of public health and morality.' Certainly, if the legislature has not the constitutional power to regulate the hours of labor on all public works, including those undertaken by municipalities, it ought to have such authority. It is conceivable that conditions might arise imperatively demanding such rules in the interest of all the people, and it is the voters, through their elected delegates, who should be the final arbiters. The State governs the employment of children and women in factories, mines, and tenement-houses; it regulates public traffic, often at the expense of the individual; it prescribes in what way apartments shall be built; it enforces vaccination and can do almost anything in furtherance of public health and morality. Why should it not regulate the hours and wages of its own employees?"

LABOR-UNIONISM'S GAINS AND LOSSES.

DAVID M. PARRY, president of the Employers' National Association that is fighting for the "open shop," brought to the annual meeting in New York last week the cheering news that "fully one thousand manufacturing establishments have in the last year abandoned the closed shop and thrown their doors open to workmen without regard to their membership or non-membership in a union." This news seems cheering to Mr. Parry because he believes that "if trade-unionism should become dominant in this country, our industries would languish and our streets would be filled with idle men." Only a few days before Mr. Parry expressed these sentiments in New York, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the members of his association, at their annual meeting in San Francisco, that the labor movement is "the natural and rational crystallized effort of the masses to abolish wrong and injustice; to attain justice and right by the most peaceful, evolutionary, and humane method." It appears from the federation's annual report that this effort was attended, during the year that closed September 30, with 1,806 strikes, involving 256,838 employees. Of these strikes, 1,193 were won, 233 compromised, 194 lost, and 178 are pending. It is reckoned that 121,340 employees were benefited by the strikes, and 39,829 were worsted. The cost of the strikes (to the union members) is estimated at $2,864,642.13. The federation gained 253,485 in membership during the year. It seems, however, that there has been a falling-off in the general trade-union membership throughout the country, a fact that leads Mr. Gompers to remark:

"Much gleeful speculation has been indulged in by our opponents in what they are pleased to characterize as a 'slump' in the organization of the wage-earners in the trade-union movement of our country. They would hail with joyous acclaim, could they record the total extinction and destruction of our movement. With them the wish is father to the thought that they might bring about what their chief spokesman, Parry, lately declared their purpose to be, 'the annihilation of labor-unions.' They take unction to their souls that the slight falling-off in membership in the trade-union movement for a brief period within the past year was the beginning of the decline of the organized labor movement of our country.

"The law of growth in organized labor is as little understood by them as it is by others who lack the experience, or who have not had the time, opportunity, or inclination to inquire and study. From the formation of the first bona-fide trade-union movement in modern times it has grown with each era of industrial activity and receded to some degree with each industrial depression, but with each recurring revival in industry the degree of growth has been greater, and with each recurring period of depression it has receded to a lesser degree than its immediate predecessors. All students of our movement appreciate these facts and count with them."



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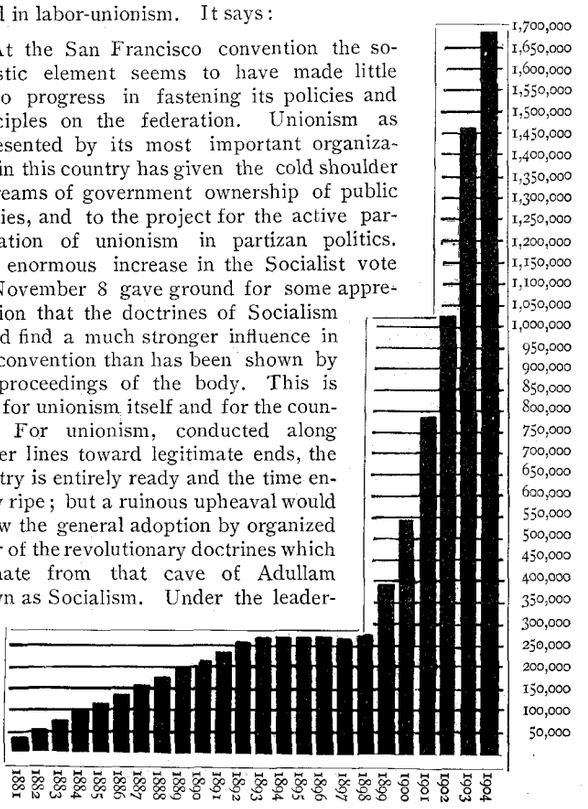
SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President of the American Federation of Labor since 1882, with the exception of one year.

The Socialist papers denounce Mr. Gompers and John Mitchell as being "capitalistic," an epithet which, in the Socialist vocabulary, means to be favorable to the present economic structure of society, instead of being favorable to the Socialist program. Mr. Gompers's reelection was opposed by Victor L. Berger, a Milwaukee Socialist, but as his was the only dissenting voice, he served to accentuate the weakness, rather than the strength, of the Socialist element. So, at any rate, thinks the New York *Sun*, a paper that seldom finds anything to commend in labor-unionism. It says:

"At the San Francisco convention the socialistic element seems to have made little or no progress in fastening its policies and principles on the federation. Unionism as represented by its most important organization in this country has given the cold shoulder to dreams of government ownership of public utilities, and to the project for the active participation of unionism in partizan politics. The enormous increase in the Socialist vote on November 8 gave ground for some apprehension that the doctrines of Socialism would find a much stronger influence in the convention than has been shown by the proceedings of the body. This is well for unionism itself and for the country. For unionism, conducted along proper lines toward legitimate ends, the country is entirely ready and the time entirely ripe; but a ruinous upheaval would follow the general adoption by organized labor of the revolutionary doctrines which emanate from that cave of Adullam known as Socialism. Under the leader-



MEMBERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, 1881–1904.

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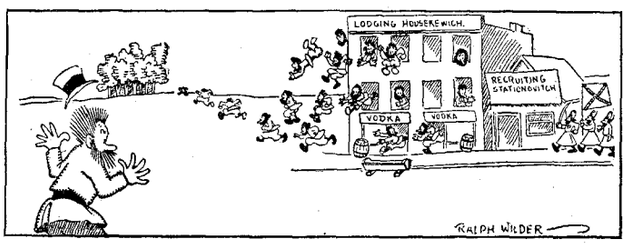
ship of Mr. Gompers, unionism will doubtless continue to stand for union shops, the union label, and the boycott. It must stand for the union shop, or effect a radical alteration in its entire structure. From the present point of view, that issue is vital to unionism. The union label is at best a modified form of the boycott. Unionism does not say directly that its members shall buy only union label wares, but to the extent of the operation of the system it urges preference for labeled goods and refusal to buy those not branded with the approving seal. It is probable that a majority of those who have adopted the label have done so simply on business grounds, because they believed and hoped that it would give a market for their wares."

The Railway Conductor (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) deprecates a statement in a report by the government bureau of labor, which says: "During the last twenty years there have been more than 22,000 strikes, involving a loss to employees and employers of over $400,000,000. The loss to the workmen themselves has been more than twice that of the employers." *The Conductor* declares that this ignores all the moral issues involved and ignores the improved position of the workingman as a result of the strikes. It adds:

"Glad indeed would every true labor-union man be if the morrow could see established some 'Hague Tribunal' to which might be referred, with absolute knowledge of a just decision, all the industrial disputes—strikes of the future. If such an august tribunal could be established, and to it could be referred for solution the great problems of the relations of capital and labor, then we believe, nay, we know, that every true labor-union man would welcome the dawn of such a happy day as being a realization of all his hopes and the end sought for in all the past industrial strife.

"Those who consider as lost beyond all hope of recovery the actual money losses of a strike we would request to change their point of view, and then see if there is not a compensating side to strikes that makes them, altho an evil, one out from which much good will accrue. We must remember that every age has more or less of transition in it, and every period has in it somewhat of a crisis. We have the experiences of the past from which to learn wisdom for the future, and if both employer and employee do not combine to combat all retrogressive tendencies, and cooperate with each other in those relations of life which make for greater industrial and social peace, security, and freedom, then all the wars of the past will have to be fought over again."



WHEN THEY HAVE POPULAR GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA.

Suppose a candidate had his voters nicely colonized and just before election the Government should open a recruiting station next door to the lodging-house!
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

MILLIONAIRES' PERILS.

WHEN the unhappy millionaire is not out in his automobile, "being pelted with melon-rinds or running over somebody, or being haled into court for fast driving," or when "he is not using it to escape process-servers, hurrying through back ways from one State to another," he is likely to be at a meeting of corporation directors, where some able and unscrupulous capitalist or manager is urging some iniquitous scheme which at once arouses the poor millionaire's cupidity and imperils his soul. Thus Mr. Henry A. Stimson sketches, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, the risks the wretched millionaire must run. The unfortunate man tries to resist the temptation to make a million or so by a scratch of the pen, but is overborne by the arguments of the corporation lawyer, and succumbs. Says Mr. Stimson:

"These men can not be happy. They are constantly at swords' points with one another. The country watches the battle royal over a 'merger,' or a voting trust, or a pool, and then turns to other things; but the personal relations involved are far from those of the Kingdom of heaven. Men in a group, however select, can not be comfortable when all are carrying knives for one another.

"The rich men are often the great benefactors; many of them are the finest flower of our modern life; there are some of whom the country may well be proud; but as a class they represent a constant peril to character. The lawyer becomes the servant of the great corporation; the doctor cultivates his rich patients; the shopkeeper is obsequious to his rich customer; the rich man bows before the richer one; the whole community is thoroughly conscious of this power of wealth, which is so new to us because it is now so vast. . . . . But, after all, the chief danger from wealth is to the

UP AGAINST IT.

"Give me a few rights. Get busy!" "Can't you see I *am* busy?" "Well, you'll be twice as busy if you don't listen to me."
Culver in the Baltimore *American*.

POOR NICK!
—Shiras in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*.

RUSSIAN REFORM IN CARTOON.

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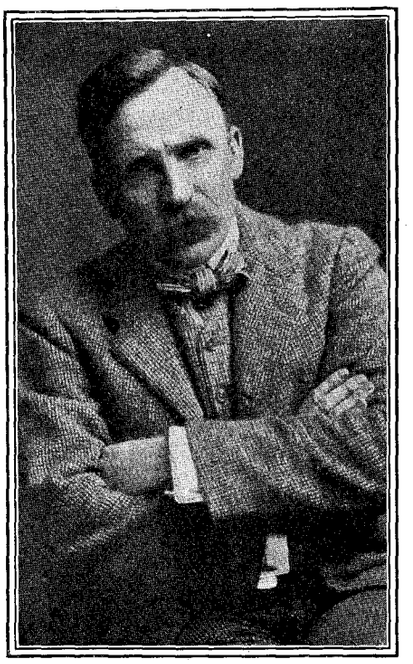
possessor. The old word as to the difficulty of the rich man's entering the kingdom of heaven still stands. The millionaire is himself the man whose sensibilities are dulled, whose heart is most exposed to corrosion. He is compelled to live in a world of his own, where standards are artificial, ideals are low, restraints are few and feebly applied, conventionalities control, and truth is rarely spoken to his ears."

THE AMERICAN REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

"NATIVE Americans are preeminently the man-killers of the world," declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* in its remarks upon S. S. McClure's article in *McClure's Magazine*, wherein is pointed out the alarming increase of lawlessness in this country. In the United States last year, with a population of about 80,000,000 of people, there were 8,970 murders. In 1881, when there were 51,300,000 inhabitants, there were but 1,260 crimes of this class. Since 1881 there have been 129,000 homicides in the United States. Comparing the crimes with the number of the population, we find that in 1881 there was one murder for each 40,000 of population, while in 1903 there was one murder for each 8,900 of the population. These figures originally appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* and include all deaths by violence reported in the newspapers of the various States and Territories.



S. S. MCCLURE,

Editor of *McClure's Magazine*, who traces a connection between machine politics and murder.

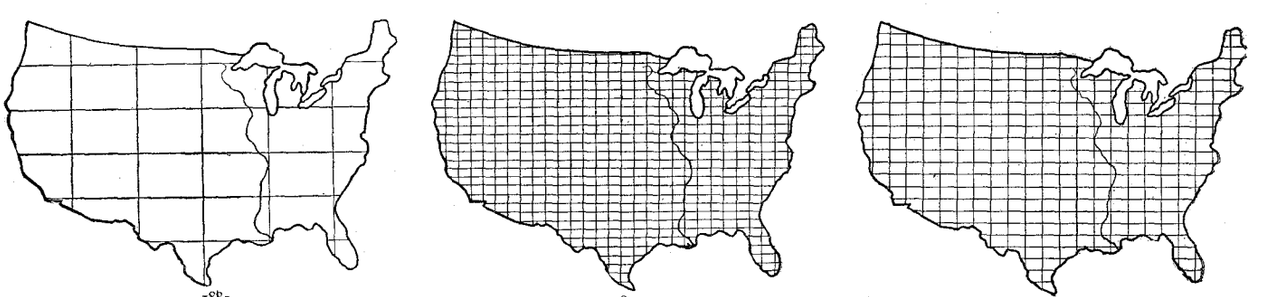
Foreigners have often been held responsible for the increase of violence, but Mr. McClure says that the homicide rate of no European country except Russia is as high as our own, and some States in which American blood is the purest are particularly given to crimes of violence. Records show that there is far less crime in European cities than in American cities. London, with a population of 6,500,000 people, had only 24 murders last year. Every culprit was taken in by the police. Nine were sentenced to be hanged, 4 committed suicide, and the rest were sent to prison. During the same time, according to the Chicago *News*, Chicago, with about one-fifth the population, had 128 murders. In 18 of the cases the murderers were killed at the time of the crime, 4 were shot by officers in making the arrests, leaving 106 cases for the police to handle. Out of these only 34 convictions were had; in 19 cases no arrests were made; in 53 cases the arrests did not result in conviction. Our failure to search out and punish crime is shown by the fact that in the United States, in 1903, with 8,970 homicides, there were only 124 legal executions, or 1 execution to 71 homicides.

Mr. McClure would start a crusade for "a new righteousness which shall become a new passion—*the love of country*." The result, he thinks, will be "obedience to the law . . . and the briber, and the grafter, and the traitor who steals from his neighbors and pollutes the law will be unable to endure the scorn of his fellows." In commenting on the conditions which contribute toward this reign of lawlessness, the writer attributes the increase largely to misrule in city and state affairs. "Can a body of policemen," he asks, "engaged in blackmail, persecution, and in shielding lawbreakers make a community law-abiding? Can a body of policemen engaged in criminal practises prevent others from committing crimes? Can a board of aldermen who for private gain combine to loot a city govern a city well?" Mr. McClure also blames "saloon-keepers, gamblers, and others who engage in businesses that degrade; contractors, capitalists, bankers, and others who can make money by getting franchises and other property of the community cheaper by bribery than by paying the community"; and "politicians who are willing to seek and accept office with the aid and indorsement of the classes already mentioned."

The London *Spectator*, in commenting on the increase of crime in the United States, regards the situation as "a grave menace to civilization," and appeals to the American people to make radical reforms in the administration of the law. "If American judges," it says, "had the standing and prestige which belong to our judges, rich men who now use their money to corrupt public officials and public bodies would find themselves in jail either for contempt of court or some open breach of the law. Rich men dare not openly defy the law in England as they do in America." The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Times-Union* is inclined to lay the blame for the increase of crime on the foreigner. It says: "A man with a good record finds it difficult to leave a majority of European countries, while the bad or dangerous men are often helped to emigrate—in this way the records of their native land furnish no key to the character of the immigrant."

The New York *World* believes that the indifference of the American public to the enforcement of the laws makes these conditions possible. To quote:

"In no other civilized country would the claim be made seriously, as it was in St. Louis and Minneapolis, that the enforcement of the criminal laws gave the city a bad reputation and 'hurt business.' In no other country could a State's attorney gain a national reputation by not being afraid to prosecute thieves and boodlers. No other people clamor so stridently for legislation defining and punishing crime and then display such indifference to its enforcement.



DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE INCREASE OF MURDERS AND HOMICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In each drawing there is both a perpendicular and a horizontal line for every five murders and homicides per million of population that year. For example, in 1881 there were about twenty-five murders and homicides per million of population. In the drawing for that year, therefore, there are five horizontal and five perpendicular lines—one for every five murders and homicides per million of population. It will be seen that murders and homicides were more prevalent in 1895 than now.

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It has been estimated that 15,000 new laws are placed on the statute-books annually in the United States, and when an official undertakes to enforce any of them he is hailed first as a reformer and then as a nuisance.

"There is hardly a State in which legislation can not be bought. There is not a large city in the United States in which it is not possible to purchase the privilege of violating the law. The cheapest 'tin-horn' gambler in New York can swing more effective political influence than the president of Columbia University, and there is hardly a municipality in which the balance of power in Government is not held in a close election by men who should be in the penitentiary.

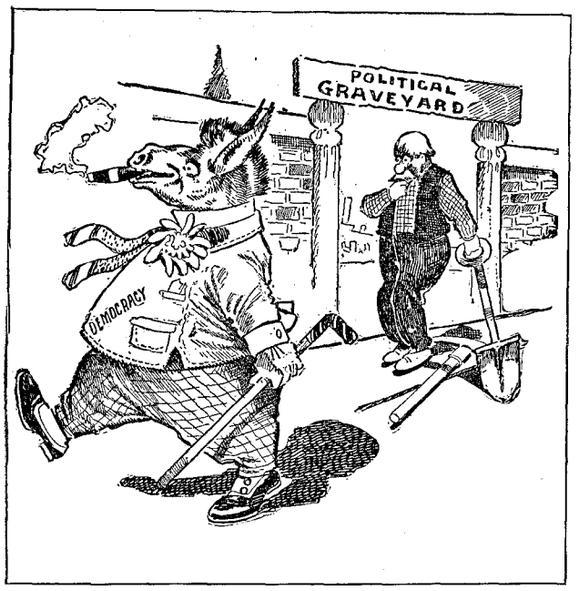
"By the reckless multiplication of laws that can not be enforced we have succeeded in undermining popular respect for laws that can be enforced. By subordinating in state and local affairs all matters of honesty, decency, and efficiency to the party label we have succeeded in constructing a political system that is controlled by the active and passive criminal classes. By a long period of general indifference to the enforcement of laws we have made it possible for dishonest politicians to grow rich by selling the privilege of violating the laws. By the steady prostitution of our judicial institutions, under the pretense of protecting the rights of the accused, we have made it almost impossible to convict a criminal who has money or influential friends, and wholly impossible to keep him in the penitentiary if he is convicted."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S NEW ATTITUDE.

THE Republican party "has turned the corner and is now on a new road," so William Allen White informs us. On the old road it was the defender of capital; on the new, it is its regulator. In the old days, it advocated the policy of "hands off"; now it is "ready to lay hands on capital, and such rough hands, too, when capita. goes wrong." Blaine and Hanna were the apostles of the old régime; Roosevelt is the apostle of the new. To quote from Mr. White's article in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia):

"For thirty years the great issue with Americans, dominating public questions and private plans, has been: How to get rich. Protection was a plan to make us rich. It promised to give the nation a huge balance of trade, and kept its promise. It guaranteed to open the mills, making manufacturers enormously wealthy and giving workingmen employment at better wages than the European scale, and the guaranty was made good. Similarly the establishment of the gold standard was a pledge that capital would increase itself in trade in which labor should be employed at living wages, and the pledge was kept. The anti-trust law and the law establishing the railroad commission were laws of another sort, but, tho they were enacted, they were held in the background, the one hardly enforced at all and the other enforced perfunctorily in too many cases. For instance, in the eight years that Grover Cleveland was in office he instituted only forty-one suits to enforce the laws for the protection of commerce. McKinley's record is almost parallel. But in the three years that President Roosevelt was in office he started fifty-eight suits to make the pirates of commerce let loose of some of their booty. These laws for the protection of commerce are not laws that concern the production of wealth, but rather concern its distribution; and nearly every great measure which Theodore Roosevelt has advocated before Congress with any zeal has been a measure which would compel the freebooters of interstate trade to divide their ill-gotten plunder with the people from whom it was immorally, if not illegally, obtained. That part of Wall Street which is engaged in speculation and promotion, and not in honest upbuilding of legitimate industries, regards Roosevelt as an enemy to property rights. And by a curious process of political alchemy the rank and file of the Republican party—men who shuddered at the theories of Bryan—regard President Roosevelt as the special defender of the commandment against stealing. . . . . .

"That this growth has been slowly coming during the past generation is proved by the fact that one by one the bribe-takers have been forced out of public life, so that there is scarcely an unclean man in the American Congress. The leaders of the Senate of the forties and fifties would fail of election to-day if they were before the American people. It took a generation for the American people to see the iniquity of imprisonment for debt, and three generations for them to appreciate the moral obliquity of human slavery. Such things the American people to-day would see and remedy in a year. In 1892 the people saw no wrong in the campaign committees of both parties accepting contributions from persons or corporations expecting favors from the Government. If the concerns which would benefit by free trade desired to contribute to a free-trade campaign fund no one cared, and when the manufacturers who would prosper by the establishment of protective tariffs on their wares contributed to the protective tariff campaign fund Republicans said: 'Let those who ride pay fare.' The thought that legislation was being sold for a price did not get far into the consciousness of the people. But in the recent campaigns party leaders, little and big, in the States as well as in the nation, were anxious to prove that only clean money passed through their hands; and the New York papers that were jocosely proud of Hanna's culinary achievements with the political frying-pan in 1896 were horrified lest Cortelyou's hand might be smudged with a little fat. There was no reason why Hanna should collect



THE GRAVE DIGGER—"That feller's been a passin' here nigh on fifty years."
—Biggers in the Nashville *Banner*.

IT'S NOT A QUESTION OF LEADERS, BUT OF FOLLOWERS, WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.
—Ding in the Sioux City *Journal*.

SOME DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES.

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contributions from trusts and why Cortelyou should not do so—except that the people in eight years have grown in moral sense, so that they can see why Cortelyou should not make the trusts deliver their wealth to him.

"Ten years ago Theodore Roosevelt was regarded by the public generally and by his party leaders in particular as a pestiferous young mugwump, smart enough to maintain party regularity. Roosevelt has not changed. The people and the people's leaders have grown, so that they regard with worshipful confidence the very characteristics which a dozen years ago were under general suspicion. A man like Blaine could not lead he Republican party to-day in any State in the Union. The present leaders of the party who are not mere holdovers from the nineties are men who appeal to the moral convictions of the people. Righteousness is everywhere manifest in public life."

CLOSE OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

"WORLD'S FAIR DOES NOT OWE A DOLLAR" is the exultant headline in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that tells the item of chief popular interest at the close of the big exposition. The St. Louis *Republic* adds the gratifying information that the city indulged in no great building boom like the one that Chicago repented of after its great fair. Indeed, we are told,

ST. LOUIS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—"Shake!"
The two magnificent successes of 1904.
—Driscoll in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

"St. Louis is in better financial and industrial condition than it was when it set about its great international enterprise." From an educational standpoint the fair is considered even more successful. Says President Francis:

"The results of this work can not be adequately measured by the beauty of its landscapes, the grace and symmetry of its buildings, the comprehensiveness of its exhibits, the intelligence of its congresses, the elegance of its social features, nor by the ineffable pleasures conferred on its patrons, but time will be required to demonstrate that the thought and the labor and the sacrifices that have entered into it were not ill-advisedly bestowed. The compensation will continue to flow for at least a generation to come. Its influences will be felt and appreciated in widening circles as the years go by. It marks a new epoch in the intellectual and industrial advancement of the world, and the dawn of a new era in the international relations of governments and peoples."

The New York *Times* compares the attendance and finances of the St. Louis and Chicago fairs in the following editorial:

"It seems that, in round numbers, the Chicago Fair cost its projectors about $28,000,000 and took in, in admissions and concessions, about half of that amount. The St. Louis Fair has cost about $22,000,000 and taken in rather less than half of that amount. In each case the expenditures of the general, state, and local governments are excluded. The total admissions at St. Louis for seven months are announced to have been 18,317,457. The paid admissions at Chicago for six months were something over 21,000,000. At St. Louis September was the best month, with a total of 3,651,873. At Chicago the best month was the last, October, with its paid attendance of 6,391,340. This is the result we should have expected from the comparative size of the two towns. It is very creditable to the managers of the St. Louis Fair that they should have succeeded in carrying out their ambitious program without finding themselves confronted at the end with a huge deficit. And certainly no thinking American will think of denying, with respect to either fair, that it was worth to the country all it cost."

The Globe-Democrat "points with pride" thus:

"The city has made good all promises and more than met expectations at home and abroad. It is a grand triumph for St. Louis. In all essentials the Louisiana Purchase International Exposition has been a success beyond any that preceded it. It was much the largest. More money was spent in creating and conducting it than on any other. But one criticism has been heard, and that related to a piling up of attractions beyond the ability of any spectator to do justice to all. That objection, if it be one legitimately, leans to virtue's side. Every resource of liberality was exhausted to give visitors the limit of amplitude for their money. The Fair throughout was run for high ideals, for merit, beauty, and completeness, as an exhibition of skill and progress for the earth. Everything planned was accomplished, if within the compass of human endeavor. Looking back over the seven months of the Fair and the years of preparation, St. Louis rejoices that the achievement hoped for was reached beyond the dreams of the sanguine, and will stand in history as a splendid realization.

"It is a minor matter that the attendance was not the largest. The Fair was the biggest and best, and that is why St. Louis is delighted with the record."

IMMIGRATION BLUNDERS.

ALL our immigration policy needs is a complete reversal, thinks Ernest Crosby, who contends in *The Arena* for the admission of illiterates, and argues that our boasted power of Yankeefying all the races that come hither is doing them and us more harm than good. Our complacent custom of attributing all the pauperism, disease, and crime in the country to immigration reminds him of the man who "will curse the chair against which he stubs his toe, and turn back to look daggers at the inert bit of orange peel upon which he has had the misfortune to slip." We are beginning to discover, however, that the lynching and murder districts of the country are the native districts, and are told by Mr. Austin, of the government bureau of statistics, that "a larger percentage of the children of the immigrants, as a whole, attend school during the years between five and fourteen than is the case among the children of native whites"; and that "there is a smaller percentage of illiterates among those born in this country of foreign parents than among those born of native white parents." The labor leaders who object to immigration forget that the imported workingman is also a consumer and creates a demand for labor, as well as a supply. Mr. Crosby thinks our ills are due rather "to the fact that the gifts of nature have been monopolized, and free access to them denied," and he declares that "the real fault lies, not with the immigrant, but with us, and the chief objection to our immigration laws is that their whole tone is a false one, laying stress upon the supposed defects of the immigrant, instead of apologizing for those of our institutions."

The novel plea that we let down the bars against illiteracy is urged by Mr. Crosby as follows:

"If there is one thing that we have enough of in America it is reading, writing, and arithmetic, and average intelligence. We need no great improvement in this direction, and we are amply

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capable of teaching those who come. Immigrant children learn quickly in our schools, and most of them, especially the Jews from Eastern Europe, and the Italians, take high positions, holding their own, as a rule, with our native-born children. Where we do fall short too often is in physique. More of us are hollow-chested, sloping-shouldered, and nervous than is the case with the ordinary European, and especially with the peasant. From the purely scientific standpoint of breeding we have every interest to admit the sturdy farm hand, just as we import the Percheron horse or the Southdown sheep. Whether the man can read and write or understand the Constitution is a matter of trifling importance in comparison. His children will learn all that quickly enough. But he will not know how to vote, we are told. When you consider the fact, however, that nearly one-half of our educated Americans vote diametrically against the other half, it is hard to see how the addition of a few uneducated voters can do much harm. Whichever way the ballot of the immigrant is cast, he will have about half of the American people with him, and they should bear the responsibility for the result, not he. Examinations in the three 'R's' let in the anemic crook and sharper and 'shyster lawyer,' the gambler and the pawnbroker, and all that precious parasitic fraternity which lives by its wits and gravitates to the cities, shutting out the independent, self-supporting, brawny son of the soil whom most we need."

Worst of all is our Americanization of every nation we come into contact with. The German comes here humming his "Wacht am Rhein," his Luther's hymn and his chorals, only to drop them for American "coon songs." The Italian, with his inherited eye for beauty, learns that he is a "dago" and must drop all that. Neither race has made us more musical nor artistic; we have made them "twofold more a child of Uncle Sam than ourselves." The British are turning Calcutta into a Liverpool; we are turning our towns into Hobokens. The picturesque Oriental must tuck his skirts into his trousers, the European must forsake his genial *café* for the quick-lunch counter. In spite of Anglo-Saxon pride, says Mr. Crosby—

"I can not in justice overlook our faults nor be blind to the fact that the good points of other races supply our deficiencies, and I have already hinted at some of them. In the great century of music, none of our blood produced a work of even the third class. We have never had a painter who could rank among the first score or two of great artists. We must go to Germany for our highest philosophy and to France for the most finished elegance of thought and manners. We know little of the joy of living. We take our holidays sadly, and laugh with mental reservations. The European comes to us with a new capacity for mirth, a genius for joviality and sociability. Are these ingredients to be despised? For a few years he may navigate our streets with his hand-organ or his plaster-casts and frequent his genial *café*, but before long he must fit himself to our Procrustean bed, and at last we find him at work in the regulation store or at rest before the rigid bar or at the taciturn dairy-lunch counter. Is it desirable that we should compass sea and land in this way to make a proselyte? Should we reduce the whole world to one dead level? And not content with stifling the originality of the immigrant, we must needs carry our missionary zeal for uniformity to foreign lands in the hope of destroying all individuality. In Anglo-Saxonizing India and Japan we are crushing out the most wonderful of arts beyond a possibility of resurrection. We are the Goths and Vandals of the day. We are the Tartars and the Turks. And the countries which we overrun have each its own priceless heritage of art and legend which we ruthlessly stamp under foot."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE South is solid, and when her "i" is blacked out we feel that she's sold.—*The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

WE incline to the opinion that General Stoessel also will refuse to be a candidate for a second term.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WE observe with pleasure that next April's Vermont maple-sugar product is already on the market.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Czar has changed his mind about going to the front, which indicates that the baby has quieted down.—*The Newport News Press.*

IF we survive the hysteria of finding out what the simple life is, we will be strong enough to lead any kind of life.—*The New York American.*

ST. LOUIS restaurant-keepers are now going into bankruptcy. They'll know how to sympathize with some of their late patrons.—*The Washington Post.*

AMONG those who didn't make speeches at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great was Rear-Admiral Coghlan.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

RUSSIA has lost her prestige and now is on the point of losing her autocracy. But the latter loss may help her to repair the former.—*The Baltimore American.*

KUROPATKIN reports that there will be no more fighting this winter. He must be pretty sure that the way is clear behind him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

REPORTS from the headquarters of General Boreas's army in Manchuria indicate that both Japs and Russians have been repulsed for the winter.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THERE is no clew to the identity of the man who robbed Prince Fushimi of rare jewels at St. Louis, as most of the members of the municipal assembly are already in jail.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Standard Oil Company wishes that the Japs who demolished the magazine in Port Arthur would now come over and get accurate range on *McClure's* and *Everybody's*.—*The Kansas City Times.*

FALLING! FALLING!! FALLING!!!
The Port Arthur Nightmare.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

HELLO STOESSEL. I DON'T SEE WHY YOU CAN'T HOLD OUT A YEAR OR TWO LONGER. THE BALTIC FLEET MAY ARRIVE BY THAT TIME AND THE SIBERIAN R.R. IS TO BE DOUBLE TRACKED. I HAVE ALSO JUST ORDERED A NEW FLEET BUILT. SO YOU SEE HOW WE ARE HURRYING TO YOUR RELIEF
STOESSEL
JAPANESE ARMY
JAPANESE NAVY
THE LAST BISCUIT
PORT ARTHUR

HELP FOR PORT ARTHUR.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

PORT ARTHUR SKETCHES.

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LETTERS AND ART.

JAPAN AND THE ROMAN ALPHABET.

ACCORDING to the reported statement of Prince Fushimi, a member of the Japanese imperial family who is now visiting this country, there is a likelihood that Japan will, within the next few years, adopt the English alphabet. This announcement is regarded by the Boston *Transcript* as one of "deep significance." The same paper continues:

"The position recently assumed by Japan among the nations of the world, and its rapid Europeanization, lead to the belief that this statement is something more than a mere complimentary reference to the Anglo-Saxon. The dealings of Japanese officials with European governments, the relations of Japanese merchants with those of our own country and Europe, the interchange of written documents between Japanese and Anglo-Saxon scholars, have led to a general desire on the part of the Japanese to become more closely allied to us, and the written language is the great medium by which this may be most readily accomplished. English is already more generally spoken in Japan than most people suppose, and the language is taught in many of the Japanese schools.

"The new movement to adopt our language has been under consideration for a number of years by an association of scholars and others in Japan, under the name of the Roman Character Society. A committee composed of the members of this society is now investigating the proposed change under government sanction, and there is no question that its report will be favorable to action."

The New York *Sun* comments:

"Few people realize how tremendous an influence is exerted upon the habits of thought and the whole social and political structure of a given race or nation by the written characters which it adopts. Extraordinary is the similarity of thought, of customs, and of institutions among the inhabitants of North Africa and Egypt, of Arabia and Turkey, of Persia and of the Mohammedan section of India, in all of which countries the Arabic alphabet is employed. Berber, Coptic, Syrian, Turkish, Persian, and Hindustani, tho orally very different, are all written in Arabic characters. The same intellectual community is observable among the European peoples that have borrowed their alphabet from Rome. It is hard to estimate the backwardness to which the Scandinavian countries would have condemned themselves had they insisted upon using their primeval runes as the sole instruments of registering their intellectual gains. Immeasurable was the benefit conferred by the preachers of Christianity on Teutonic tribes when, in addition to the religion of Jesus, they introduced the Roman alphabet.

"It is probable that, if the Jesuit missions to Japan, which had attained such remarkable success toward the close of the sixteenth century, had been allowed to continue their activity for another hundred years, they would have brought about the displacement of the ideographic method of writing by the Latin script. The amazing difficulty and awkwardness of the Chinese written language—in which, roughly speaking, we may say that every idea requires a separate character, and thus imposes an almost intolerable burden on the memory—had long been distasteful to the Japanese, as well as to the Koreans, through whom Chinese civilization had been transmitted to the Island Empire. In the simplification, indeed, of their linguistic apparatus, the Koreans had not only progressed from ideograms to a syllabary, but are understood to have even invented an alphabet. The invention, however, which ought to have been epoch-making, came at a time when the whole fabric of Korean culture was undergoing a decay seemingly irretrievable. This alphabet the Japanese did not borrow, but, with the Korean syllabary before them, they gradually constructed a species of syllabary of their own, in which much of their ordinary writing is done. A Chinese scholar, accustomed to his own classical characters, can not read this abbreviated, cursive Japanese script. Had the linguistic reformers of Japan taken the final step and evolved an alphabet comprising as few characters as the Roman, or even no more than are contained in the Arabic, they would have immensely simplified the process of education and facilitated the task of absorbing Western civilization. It was deemed doubtful thirty years ago whether Japanese scholars would not apply themselves to the construction of a native alphabet instead of adopting the Roman characters.

"There is no doubt, however, that the Mikado's Government has chosen wisely, if it be true, as Prince Fushimi is credited with saying, that it favors the adoption of the Roman characters, in which our English tongue and so many European languages are written. The moment this change is brought about and the effect of it is deepened and widened through the extension of popular education, an immense stimulus will be imparted to the assimilation of Western ideas in all strata of Japanese society."

LOVE AND SCIENCE: A BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY BY DONNAY.

MANY new plays had been promised by Parisian managers for the current season, every dramatist of note figuring in their preliminary announcements. Some of these plays have already been produced, but all save one have proved to be exceedingly light and more entertaining than significant. Clever and witty farces seem to have followed the serious "studies" and thesis-plays of the past two or three seasons. The exception alluded to is Maurice Donnay's "L'Escalade," a modern sentimental comedy which deals subtly and interestingly with the so-called scientific attitude toward love. With Lucien Guitry and Mlle. Brandés in the principal rôles, the production of the play was a sort of artistic and social event, and its success is declared to have been exceptionally brilliant even for the popular Donnay.

The Paris critics congratulate Donnay on his own "Return from Jerusalem" (his play last year, reviewed in these pages, dealt with a "Return from Jerusalem" and antisemitism), and on having turned to the eternal question of love of man for woman and woman for man, and handled it with delicacy, originality, skill, and intelligence. The plot, as set forth in *Le Figaro*, is as follows:

Guillaume Soindres, the hero, is a young savant, a psychologist of the ultra-modern school, who studies human emotions and passions "scientifically." His favorite subject is the psychology of the "neurosis" called love. He has already acquired fame, especially through his "profound" work on the "Prophylaxis and Therapeutics of Love." Beautiful and fashionable women are much interested in him and in his curious machines and laboratory appliances for the exact measuring of mental phenomena. He is amused at this ignorant interest and generally regards women with good-natured contempt; but he is no woman-hater in the ordinary sense of the phrase. He simply has no time for frivolities and laughs at the tender passion.

Among the ladies who visit his laboratory is a charming widow, Cécile de Gerberoy, who had been cruelly disappointed in love, her husband having been false to her in spite of apparent devotion, and who had determined never to encourage any advances on the part of other admirers, whose name is legion. She invites the young scholar to dine at her residence; he politely declines. But her brother, a friend of his, insists, and he finally accepts.

He calls, and calls again, and falls in love with Cécile. She treats his declarations lightly, mocks him a little, and thereby intensifies his passion. He persists, and Cécile becomes uneasy. His science avails him little. His symptoms are like those of the vulgar laymen, and he does not bother about the prophylaxis and therapeutics of his love. Meeting with no response, he vows he will never see the heartless coquette again and departs in a fit of rage.

But they meet again, and now it is the lady who shows signs of love-sickness and the savant who is indifferent—only outwardly, however. This sport continues for a time, but his self-control gives out and one night, taking advantage of a gardener's ladder accidentally left outside, he scales the wall and bursts into Cécile's room for the purpose of demanding a direct and final explanation.

She is scandalized and horrified at this conduct. A scene of mingled indignation and tenderness ensues, and the lovers reach an understanding at last. The ladder has been removed meantime, and Cécile is in danger of being compromised. The savant effects his escape, however, after one chaste kiss and a promise of marriage, which duly follows. The psychologist has fallen a victim to blind "inconsequent," unscientific love; but, strangely enough, his inconsistency causes him no regret or pain.

The *Figaro* critic praises the play for its beauty and sincerity,

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and adds: "To confess, I am not quite sure as to the morrow of this marriage, but perhaps Donnay, keen observer and subtle analyst that he is, will make that the subject of another fine and profound work."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMERSON'S ADVICE TO BRAIN-WORKERS.

EMERSON'S lecture on "Country Life," which was delivered at the Freeman Place Chapel in Boston, in March, 1858, and is now printed for the first time in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), is in large part an appeal to sedentary workers to seek fresh air and outdoor exercise. The speaker quotes approvingly a saying of Anaximenes, that "the air is the soul and the essence of life; by breathing it we become intelligent, and, because we breathe the same air, understand one another"; and he adds the comment: "We might say, the Rock of Ages dissolves himself into the mineral air to build up their mystic constitution of man's mind and body." He proceeds:

"Walking has the best value as gymnastics for the mind. 'You shall never break down in a speech,' said Sydney Smith, 'on the day on which you have walked twelve miles.' In the English universities the reading men are daily performing their punctual training in the boat-clubs, or a long gallop of many miles in the saddle, or taking their famed 'constitutionals,' walks of eight and ten miles. 'Walking,' said Rousseau, 'has something which animates and vivifies my ideas.' And Plato said of exercise, that 'it would almost cure a guilty conscience.' 'For the living out of doors, and simple fare, and gymnastic exercises, and the morals of companions, produce the greatest effect on the way of virtue and of vice.'

PROF. GEORGE SAINTSBURY, OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY,

Who is credited with "corsair qualities" in dealing with famous literary reputations.

"Few men know how to take a walk. The qualifications of a professor are endurance, plain clothes, old shoes, an eye for nature, good humor, vast curiosity, good speech, good silence, and nothing too much. If a man tells me that he has an intense love of nature, I know, of course, that he has none. Good observers have the manners of trees and animals, their patient good sense, and if they add words, 'tis only when words are better than silence. But a loud singer, or a story-teller, or a vain talker profanes the river and the forest, and is nothing like so good company as a dog.

"There is also an effect on beauty. . . . De Quincey said: 'I have seen Wordsworth's eyes sometimes affected powerfully in this respect. His eyes are not under any circumstances bright, lustrous, or piercing, but, after a long day's toil in walking, I have seen them assume an appearance the most solemn and spiritual that it is possible for the human eye to wear. The light which resides in them is at no time a superficial light, but, under favorable accidents, it is a light which seems to come from depths below all depths; in fact, it is more truly entitled to be held "the light that never was on land or sea," a light radiating from some far spiritual world, than any that can be named.' . . . . . .

"When Nero advertised for a new luxury, a walk in the woods should have been offered. 'Tis one of the secrets for dodging old age. . . . Nature kills egotism and conceit, deals strictly with us, and gives sanity; so that it was the practise of the Orientals, especially of the Persians, to let insane persons wander at their own will out of the towns, into the desert, and, if they liked, to associate with wild animals. In their belief, wild beasts, especially gazelles, collect around an insane person, and live with him on a friendly footing. The patient found something curative in that intercourse, by which he was quieted, and sometimes restored. But there are more insane persons than are called so, or are under treatment in hospitals. The crowd in the cities, at the hotels, theaters, card-tables, the speculators who rush for investment, at ten per cent., twenty per cent., cent. per cent., are all more or less mad—I need not say it now in the crash of bankruptcy—these point the moral, and persuade us to seek in the fields the health of the mind."

A CRITICAL ICONOCLAST.

THE third and final volume of Professor Saintsbury's "History of Criticism," which has just been published, covers the whole period of the nineteenth century, together with some parts left over from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The period treated in this volume is one of great interest to modern readers, and the fearlessness of the critical historian in dealing with some of the long-acknowledged gods of criticism invites the attention, and in some cases the antagonism, of the reviewers. *The Saturday Review* (London) says that in his treatment of such themes as Goethe's theory of "culture," and Taine's philosophical preoccupation in the scheme of his "History of English Literature," Professor Saintsbury shows "corsair qualities," and that "he has no flag to fight under, acknowledges no treaty with the enemy, and can capture many strong positions by surprise." It thinks, however, that "throughout the book he does good service by attacking many high-walled formulas, and to the best of his lights he is undoubtedly right in attacking what he attacks."

In the preface of the book, Professor Saintsbury seems to anticipate differences of opinion on the part of many of his readers, and he explains his own attitude, as a critic of literature, in these words:

"A friend who is at once friendly, most competent, and of a different complexion in critical thought, objected to me that I 'treat literature as something by itself.' I hasten to admit the impeachment, and to declare that this is the very postulate of my book. That literature can be *absolutely* isolated is, of course, not to be thought of; nothing human can be absolutely isolated from the general conditions of humanity, and from the other functions and operations thereof. But in that *comparative* isolation and separate presentation which Aristotle meant by his caution against confusion of kinds, I do thoroughly believe."

One of the startling features of the book is the author's attack upon the "vague general worship" of Goethe as a critic, which still exists in England. Goethe, he says, was for nearly two-thirds of his own life, and for half the length of the eighteenth century "a man of its own, and he never escaped or wished to escape entirely from its influence." He possessed "to an extraordinary degree, and later perhaps than any one else, that singular *wisdom* which has been more than once animadverted upon as the property, in the strict sense, of the eighteenth century"; he had, moreover, an "almost unique mastery of the tendencies of the morrow; his sympathy, in his age and when he was in a way the greatest man of letters in Europe, with the ideas, tastes, aspirations of quite young men, not merely secured, but to no very small extent deserved, the enthusiastic adhesion of these latter." When we add "his extraordinary literary gifts, the still more extraordinary range of his interests, the Olympian good nature of his character, and his singular and almost supra- or infra-human avoidance of extremes," it ceases to be at all surprising that his position as a critic should have seemed an exalted one. And yet, says Professor Saintsbury, there are some important exceptions to be taken:

"He [Goethe] is just a little too much of the day and the morrow combined—not enough of yesterdays and to-morrows far behind and far ahead. The least local and temporary of those who are for an age—possessor of the widest 'age' perhaps of them all—he is still of that age, and, except in criticisms that are of life rather that of literature, not sufficiently of all time. . . .

"Therefore insolent absurdity as it may seem, I venture to doubt

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whether Goethe's criticism is of the absolutely greatest value. We have met with many marks or notes of the true critic in our 'journey across chaos,' and some of them Goethe has. But there are most important ones which he lacks. That he is a great *dramatic* critic I can very well admit; but his very greatness here, on the principle more than once referred to, makes him a dubious critic of literature. For the Goethe of 'Faust' (not least of the second part of it), of the best lyrics, and of some other things, I have, and for a great number of years have had, almost unlimited admiration; for the critical Goethe I feel very much less."

Before storming the citadel of another literary reputation, Professor Saintsbury pays a tribute: "Hippolyte Taine *was* a critic," he says, whether considered as "a great esthetician" or a brilliant literary historian. "To question his competence in pure criticism may seem more than presumption, it may seem fatuity"; the charge that must be made is rather one involving a lack of conscience. To quote:

"His famous 'Histoire de la Littérature Anglaise'—one of the most brilliantly written of its class, one of the most interesting, perhaps *the* history of literature, which has most of literature itself—is only valuable for qualities which are not of its own essence, and in the qualities which are of its essence is very nearly valueless. . . . To begin with, M. Taine himself did not know enough, tho he knew creditably much. . . . Whole periods—especially where language or dialect present difficulties—are jumped with the most perfect nonchalance, but unfortunately not always in silence. . . . Nothing interferes to save the critic from the influence of his theory. He has constructed for himself, on that theory, an ideal Englishman with big feet (because the soil of our country is marshy and soft), with respect for authority (as is shown by English boys calling their father 'Governor'), Protestant, melancholy, with several other attributes. This ideal Englishman is further molded, tooled, typed, by race, time, *milieu*; and he becomes Chaucer, Shakespeare, Pope, Byron. And the literature of Byron, Pope, Shakespeare, Chaucer has to deliver itself in a concatenation accordingly. . . . . .

"Let anybody contrast the handlings of Dryden and Swift. The former is one, I do not hesitate to say, of the worst criticisms ever written by a great writer, the latter one of the best. And why? Because Swift—great, arch-great as he is—is very much of a piece; and Taine can adjust him to his theory. Dryden is not of a piece at all, except in regard to that purely literary craftsmanship which a foreigner can judge least well. He is scattered, eclectic, contradictory; and if you make any general theory about him, or even bring any general theory in contact with him, you get into difficulties at once. About Keats—a great person surely and in casting shadows before him immense—Taine is null; about Shelley, ludicrous; I am not sure he so much as mentions Browning, most of the best of whose work was done when he wrote."

Matthew Arnold is a citadel which the "corsair" does not indeed "take," but passes with his flag up. Much enthusiastic admiration is bestowed upon Arnold's work.

In the case of Carlyle, the historian notices an increasing disinclination, as years went on, to take the standpoint of pure literary criticism. He remarks that Carlyle's estrangement from the task undoubtedly had something to do with the general critical poverty of the period of English literature during which he lived. This same disinclination reproduced itself in the three most brilliant of his disciples—Ruskin, Froude, and Kingsley. Kingsley is quoted as answering a question of one of his children as to who and what was Heine, "A bad man, my dear, a bad man"—a reply which "emphasizes the speaker's inability to distinguish between morality and genius, between the man and his work." With Ruskin, says Professor Saintsbury, we reach the farthest point of our "eccentric:"

"His waywardness is indeed a point which needs no laboring, but it is never displayed more incalculably to the unwary, more calculably to those who have the clew in their hands, than in reference to his literary judgments. . . . 'Indignation' [says Ruskin] 'is a poetical feeling if excited by serious injury, but not if entertained on being cheated out of a small sum of money.' You may admire the budding of a flower, but not a display of fireworks. Contrast the famous exposure of the 'pathetic fallacy' with Scott's supposed freedom from it, and you will find some of the most exquisite *un*reasons in literature."

NANCE O'NEIL, AN ACTRESS IN THE MAKING.

SEVEN years ago a young Californian actress came into some prominence in New York as a "star" in productions at the Murray Hill Theater. Her name was Nance O'Neil, and her subsequent career yields features of peculiar interest. McKee Rankin, an actor-manager who believed in her future, organized a stock company, and proposed a tour around the world. In the fulfilment of this plan, Miss O'Neil visited Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and, later, played ambitious rôles in London and in leading cities of this country. From some of these points have come reports of dramatic triumphs; from others tales of disastrous failures. It is said that, through all her wanderings, the actress' eyes have been turned toward New York, and that, above all else, she has craved recognition in the American metropolis. She has now returned to New York and is appearing, at Daly's Theater, in a repertoire that includes Sudermann's "Magda" and "Fires of St. John," Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," and Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Judith of Bethulia." Her acting in these plays evokes a somewhat bewildering volume of comment, ranging all the way from caustic criticism to glowing eulogy. A majority of the critics, however, agree in stating that her work shows extraordinary "emotional power," and almost all seem to feel that she will have to be reckoned with hereafter as a factor in the dramatic world.

NANCE O'NEIL AS "JUDITH OF BETHULIA."

Miss O'Neil is a center of dramatic interest at this time. "Her talent," says the New York *Evening Mail*, "is a gem in matrix . . . She is a woman to keep in mind, not for what she is, but for what she may be."

Miss O'Neil's impersonation of "Magda" is credited by *The Times* with "earnestness" and "depth of passion"; yet the same paper says of her "Hedda Gabler": "Her acting was crude and mechanical to the limit—stolid naturalism alternating with patches of old-fashioned melodramatics." *The Sun* is also impressed by her "amazing crudity of methods," yet pronounces her acting in "The Fires of St. John" effective and powerful. *The Evening Post* says of her "Magda":

"She did little to justify the somewhat extravagant claims that have been made in her behalf. To measure her by the standards set by some of her predecessors would be cruel. Not that her impersonation was altogether a failure. On the contrary, it had some striking moments, and frequently won the applause of a large audience, but it was devoid of either

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brilliancy or distinction, and as a piece of acting can not be assigned to any higher class than the second."

Mr. Winter, of *The Tribune*, comments:

"As an actress Miss O'Neil has force; she would be wise to find some better medium for the display of it than the degenerate medico-moral, dissecting-table, garbage-bucket, gas-tank drama of Mr. Sudermann, Mr. Ibsen, or that second-hand Brummagem Ibsen, Mr. Bernard Shaw. Miss O'Neil possesses some elemental qualifications: strong character, power of will, capacity of simulation, and the impulse to let herself go, by which is meant a certain frenzy. As an artist, however, she has almost everything to learn; and, being matured and confirmed in a bad because rough and reckless method, she is very little likely to learn anything. . . . She lacks repose, her continual movements are motiveless, her elocution, except in level speaking, is bad, and her notion of acting is to alternate between an aspect of intense, wild-eyed self-repression and a verbal explosion of voluble vehemence."

The World declares that Miss O'Neil's appearance in "Magda" was "a great success," adding the comment: "She may not be a Duse, but she is a fine actress." *The Evening Mail* says: "Her talent is still a gem in matrix. . . . She is a woman to keep in mind, not for what she is, but for what she may be." *The Globe* comments:

"Nance O'Neil has one gift of the born actress that neither training nor experience can give—the appeal of personality. She may do something or say something quite wrongly. She may be doing it or saying it altogether crudely. She may pitch a whole scene or a whole character, as we fear she did 'Hedda Gabler' last night, in a mistaken and unimaginative key. Yet she holds your interest steadily, and sometimes makes it keen with expectation. She has another quality that is most uncommon in our younger American actresses—emotional power in situations where it is bare, tense, and uncomplicated, and in which it moves straight forward. This power is as much a gift, but it can be developed, controlled, and modulated. Miss O'Neil's is still in the raw. It can sweep her through her defiance of Keller in 'Magda,' till the blows of her tongue fall like blows of a hammer. Because she has not learned to direct and modulate it, when she burns the manuscript in 'Hedda Gabler,' it falls away into coarse melodrama.

"The schools and the managers laboriously make us many actresses, and the sum of the result is personal charm plus creaking mechanics. There are not half a dozen American actresses who have anything that deserves the name of power. Some of them affect to despise it as they despise parts in which they must wear rags or smudge their faces. But how audiences rise to it, thirsty for it, when they get even a hint of it! Miss O'Neil is worth saving for our real stage and not for barn-storming through one-night stands. And the way to do it is not to prove our own provinciality by shouting that she is too provincial for us of that precious Broadway, or affecting the sophomoric loftiness that regards performances that are trying in many respects as unworthy of serious consideration. . . . . .

"There is scarcely one of these crudities, limitations, and hindrances that training and work will not remove. They make actresses—even great ones—out of as much crudity and far less promising material behind, in France and Germany. . . . All Miss O'Neil's recent training and career seems to have been in the wrong direction. She needs to learn the suppleness, the refinement, the repression, the eagerness for the illusion of life that the new school cultivates. Fancy her power playing through them when the moment came!"

A NEW STATUE OF JOHN MILTON.

A STATUE of John Milton has been erected, very appropriately, outside of the London church (St. Giles's, Cripplegate) in which he was buried. The dedication ceremonies took place on November 2, and the honors of the occasion were shared by Lady Alice Egerton, the Lord Mayor of London, Mr. J. J. Baddeley, Deputy Alderman of the Cripplegate Ward, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. Says *T. P.'s Weekly* (London):

"The scene outside the church was bright and interesting. From the many windows of lofty warehouses hundreds of young people looked down on the church. In 1674 another generation of London's unending humanity must have looked from windows on the dark procession which followed Milton's coffin through the church door, and it is probable that one of the very bells which rang a peal last Wednesday week tolled the knell of the dead poet. On that seventeenth-century funeral scene no distinction was shed by the presence of the city fathers. Not, as now, did the Lord Mayor come, wearing his chain of office. And it is certain that the deposit of Milton's body in the church evoked no interest so wide and profound as the erection of his statue outside it nearly two and a half centuries later. Among those who came to see this first London statue of Milton unveiled were—among many others—Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Miss Ritchie, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Sir Lewis Morris, Mr. Deputy Baddeley, Sir Walter Prideaux, Sir Joseph Savory, Mr. Arthur Symons, Mr. Passmore Edwards, Prebendary Barff, Professor Hales, Professor Littledale, and Dr. Waldo.

"It was a most happy circumstance that the unveiling was to be performed by Lady Alice Egerton, a descendant of that Earl of Bridgwater at whose desire Milton wrote his masque. 'Comus' was first performed at Ludlow Castle, where the part of the lady was taken by the Lady Alice Egerton of that day. This circumstance was gracefully referred to by Mr. Deputy Baddeley, who, as chairman of the governors of the Cripplegate Foundation, formally requested her to perform the ceremony. . . . . .

"Quickly and gracefully Lady Alice Egerton performed her part, and the white covering fell from Mr. Horace Montford's beautiful statue. Immediately, the famous Cripplegate bells rang out over roof and street."

THE NEW MILTON MONUMENT,
Erected outside of St. Giles's Church, London, and unveiled last month.

The statue represents Milton invoking the aid of the Spirit before commencing work, and the inscription on the front face of the pedestal is taken from the invocation of "Paradise Lost." The western bas-relief of the pedestal depicts an incident in the "Masque of Comus"; the eastern bas-relief illustrates the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden.

NOTES.

PIETRO MASCAGNI has finished a new opera entitled "Amica." It will be presented at Monte Carlo, with Emma Calvé in the title rôle.

The Bookman's December list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. Beverly of Graustark.—McCutcheon.
2. The Masquerader.—Thurston.
3. The Affair at the Inn.—Wiggin.
4. Old Gorgon Graham.—Lorimer.
5. A Ladder of Swords.—Parker.
6. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.

MR. JOHN LANE declares that never in the course of his publishing experience has the demand for poetry been so small as it is now. When asked by a London *Daily News* reporter how he accounted for this fact, he replied: "I put it down to the series of wars which have occupied attention since Spain and America fought about Cuba—the Spanish-American, the South African, the Russo-Japanese wars. In a time of exciting and sensational events the real thing takes the place of the imaginary. In times of peace, when there is less to stir the emotions, people are more inclined to turn to the artistic stimulus of poetry."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLOOD IN THE HEART OF A MOUNTAIN.

THAT work in the nearly completed Simplon Tunnel, in the mountains dividing Switzerland and Italy, has been stopped by a flood of hot water, so violent as to constitute a serious obstacle to the prosecution of the work, has been announced in the news columns of the daily papers. According to a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* this tunnel has tapped an unusual number of underground springs. He says:

"At various times during the construction of the Simplon Tunnel work has been retarded by the influx of water from underground springs. In the autumn of 1901 a stream of water burst into the Italian workings, and, attaining a discharge of nearly 8,000 gallons per minute, speedily converted the two headings into canals. Several months elapsed before the flow could be overcome, and no sooner had this been effected than a tremendous fall of rock took place. Timber struts and shores, of 20 inches diameter, were repeatedly broken like tinder, and the boring machinery had to be dismounted on three successive occasions. Finally the unstable rock was held up by means of heavy steel frames, placed at intervals of from 1 to 3 feet apart. The experience of the Italians has been unfortunate throughout, for they have had to deal with floodings, rock slips, high temperatures, and exceedingly hard strata. It now appears that the turn of the Swiss engineers has come, as only last week a spring of boiling water was tapped, with a discharge estimated at 18,000 gallons per minute. This new influx has resulted, unhappily, in serious loss of life, and, in the opinion of a Swiss engineer who has investigated the condition of the workings, it is open to question whether the tunnel will ever be completed. At the present time we can not accept this report as final, but it is undoubtedly most difficult to deal with a formidable spring of hot water in space so confined as that offered by the headings of the tunnel. As about 10 miles, out of the total length of 12 miles 458 yards, have already been driven, it would be singularly unfortunate if the final abandonment of the work were to become necessary. We still hope that the indomitable energy and great resources of the engineers, which have served to overcome so many difficulties in the past, may once more triumph over adverse circumstances."

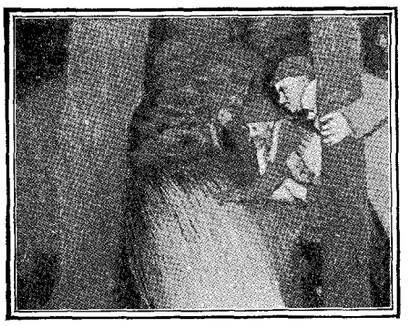


FIG. 1.—THE GREAT SPRING, 18,000 GALLONS A MINUTE.

Writing in *Nature* (London, October 27), Francis Fox gives a much more optimistic view of the situation, believing that the difficulties that have been met will delay but not prevent the completion of the work. He writes:

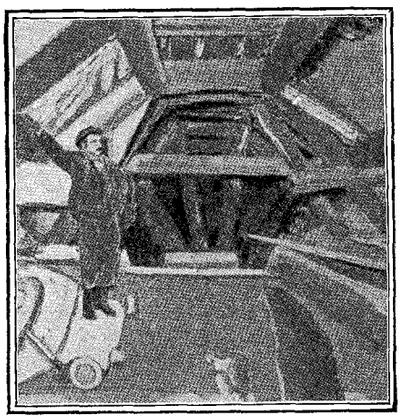


FIG. 2.—TIMBERING OF THE TUNNEL, SIX MILES FROM THE ENTRANCE.

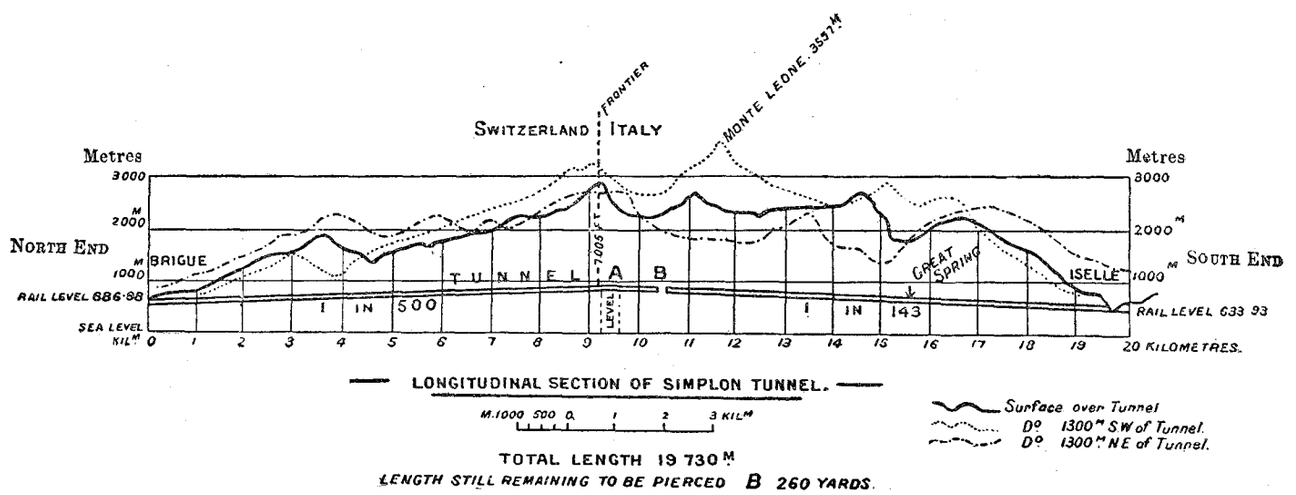
"As our readers know already, the length of the tunnel will be 12¼ miles, all of which has been penetrated with the exception of a short distance of about 260 yards near the middle. The work consists of two single-line tunnels 50 feet apart, axis to axis . . . . When it is remembered that the overlying rocks extend to a height of 7,005 feet, and that the workmen are at the enormous distance of nearly 1½ miles below the surface, or 50 per cent. more than man has ever been heretofore, it will be realized that not only is the pressure enormous, but the heat is also great; in fact, the pressure which has been encountered is so great that in one place the arching, consisting of granite blocks, is 2 meters in thickness.

"In order that the present condition of the work may be better understood, a longitudinal section along the line of the tunnel is given, drawn to a small scale; and, with a view to illustrate the facts better, the gradient is very considerably exaggerated.

"It will be noticed that the gradient rises from each end of the tunnel toward the middle, the object of which has been to provide efficient drainage from the face, and it is an instance of the prudence which has been exemplified throughout the entire work that this system was adopted from the commencement. In driving a heading forward under a mountain, it is a matter of very common occurrence that springs of water are encountered; consequently, on the ascending gradient, the water flows away by gravity from the workmen; but should the work be carried out on a descending gradient, then the water accumulates where the men are working, not only causing them inconvenience and delay, but requiring to be pumped out over the highest point of the rails. In order to prevent delay, this was done for some considerable distance; but in consequence of a hot spring being encountered at the 'face' on the Swiss side it was deemed necessary to withdraw the workmen, and the tunnel between points *A* and *B* has become filled with hot water. . . . . .

"Meanwhile the work on the Italian side has been pushed forward until the distance remaining to be pierced, as already mentioned, is only some 260 yards; but a serious difficulty has arisen, for again a hot spring has been encountered, and the temperature of the rock in the advance gallery is 108° F.

"The system adopted for dealing with hot springs is very



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ingenious, and at the same time very simple. It was at first proposed to conduct the hot water out of the tunnel through pipes, but the simpler and more efficient method, which was adopted, is to play a jet of cold water into the fissure from which the hot water is escaping, and thus to cool it down to such a degree that the workmen are not seriously incommoded; they are then able to continue the drilling and blasting.

"A channel or canal is being excavated at one side of the tunnel to carry the hot water from the spring to the outside, and this will be covered over with non-conducting material to prevent the heat rising into the tunnel.

"The question arises from whence this great heat comes, for altho observations made in various wells and borings in all parts of the world give an approximate figure of 1° F. rise in temperature for each 70 feet of vertical depth, this is insufficient to account for what has been encountered, and one is driven to the conclusion that some portion of the thermal result is due to the internal heat of the earth arising from volcanic agency."

WANTED: A MAP OF THE WORLD.

IT is a surprising thing to most of us to learn that a complete and adequate map of the world, on a uniform scale, does not exist. Of course there are plenty of world-maps, but they are not planned and executed in the manner now considered necessary for large government surveys. An adequate map of the world can only be obtained by international cooperation, and this has not yet been secured, altho the prospects for it are good. Dr. Albrecht Penck, of the University of Vienna, read the following report on the matter before the recent geographical congress, held in Washington. We quote from the published article in *The National Geographic Magazine*. Said Dr. Penck:

"The Fifth International Geographical Congress, held at Berne in 1891, resolved to consider the plan of a map of the world on the uniform scale of 1:1,000,000, the sheets of which were preferably to be limited by meridians and parallels. A committee was appointed to deliberate on the question, and I had the honor of transmitting to it special propositions for such a map. But the work of the committee could not advance and a formal invitation to the different States to nominate special delegates to join the committee was not successful. The congresses held at London in 1895 and at Berlin in 1899 could also not do much for the plan, and thus it seemed to many as if the plan would not be carried out.

"In the last five years the situation has totally changed, and I am happy to be able to show to this congress three maps which are worked essentially after the specifications for a map of the world on the scale 1:1,000,000. France made the first steps. . . . We have received in the last four years from France, Germany, and Great Britain three series of maps, containing 61 sheets, which are worked out on the same scale and on the same style of division of sheets. The maps cover large parts of the earth, nearly 10,000,000 square miles being represented on them, and they will ultimately embrace a whole continent, Africa, and very large parts of another, Asia, and parts of America. The maps realize, in a large measure, the proportions for a map of the world. They are executed on the same scale and represent parts of the earth's surface in such a way that they suffer almost nothing by the deformations of the chosen projection, each sheet of the French and English map being represented on its own plane, which is a face of the sphere of the earth, and the German maps being drawn on a cone, which touches the earth in China in such a way that there is only a very little amount of deformation.

"It is thus for the first time that distant parts of the earth's surface are represented so that they can be directly compared with one another. One who is familiar with Cuba needs only to lay the French map of this island at the side of the German or French map of China to see at one glance the space which has been overwhelmed in the Russian-Japanese war. A student of the coast lines can now compare the bays of Shantung with those of Cuba, and another can compare the behavior of the rivers in South Abyssinia with those in South China, and a third will be able by the chosen projection to determine the exact areas of lands, rivers, basins, lakes, and so on. . . . We have in the English, French, and German maps not sheets of *one* map, but sheets of different maps, tho each of these maps realizes the advantages of a map of the world.

"In execution the different maps are based on the same principles that are proposed for a map of the world and now in general use. . . . But there are differences in the adopted signs for towns and in the style of lettering the names, tho each separates duly the names of rivers, mountains, and townships by the character of the lettering. Greater differences exist in the measures adopted for height indications; the German and French maps use the meter, the English the foot. The greatest differences, however, lie in the orthography of names and in the fact that we see on the several series of sheets geographical terms in different languages. In all these respects the maps stand on a national and not on an international basis. . . . It would be a very important result of the congress if it could induce the United States to do for America what Great Britain is doing for Africa—*i.e.*, to issue a uniform map for both continents of America. The want of a general map on a scale of 1:1,000,000 is felt very much not only for South America, on which continent only a few States, as Argentina, have maps on such a scale and a still larger one, but also for Canada, for Mexico, and the United States. Wonderful work has been done in the United States by topographers; excellent maps are edited by the coast survey and the geological survey. The coasts are prepared on a scale of 1:80,000, the interior on the scale of 1:62,500, 1:125,000, and in the Far West of 1:250,000; but there is such a want of general maps that a visitor to the United States is much at a loss what map to take as a companion."

The execution of this project, Dr. Penck assures us, would bring within sight the uniform mapping of about two-thirds of the world's surface.

A FIRELESS AND WATERLESS LOCOMOTIVE.

A LOCOMOTIVE now under construction for the Southern Pacific Railroad will, if it comes up to the expectations of its designers, revolutionize our systems of traffic. In one respect it copies a type that has not hitherto been successful: it is run by electricity generated by an engine that is transported by the locomotive. In previous attempts along this line steam-engines have been used; but in the present attempt a new departure is made by employing the non-explosive type of internal-combustion motor known as the Diesel engine. Says a writer in one of the daily papers, quoted in *The Manufacturer's Record* (November 3):

"Should the locomotive come up to expectations, its introduction will mark one of the most important epochs in traction history. The new locomotive is fireless, smokeless, and waterless. It needs no coal, it drops no ashes, and it throws no sparks or cinders. Its builders say it would be able, provided a clear track could be obtained, to haul a 2,000-ton train from New York to San Francisco without a single stop. There would be no need of delays for fuel or water, for the locomotive can carry enough fuel for the journey of 3,000 miles, and it needs no water for steam. Theoretically all this has been figured out to a mathematical certainty. What remains now is a practical demonstration. . . . . .

"The internal-combustion engine, which heretofore has been applied to stationary engine work alone, will be used to drive a dynamo which will provide the electrical power for the locomotive. A speed of from 100 to 120 miles an hour is expected on the trial run. There is said to be no limit within reason for the speed the locomotive might attain, provided the roadbed and other conditions permitted. An average speed of 100 miles an hour could be maintained from the Atlantic to the Pacific if it were possible to get the right of way. Such speed could be attained by other electric traction vehicles, it is pointed out, were it not for the difficulty of getting power at all times. With the trolley system the trolley jumps the overhead wire. With the third rail the shoe is alternately on and off the rail when high speed is attempted. With this new locomotive there is no trolley and no third rail, and the application of power is continuous.

"Aside from the question of speed, the builders of the new locomotive believe it will bring about important economies in the operation of railroads. The steam locomotive has to carry its fuel and water with it. This means five tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water. In addition there is the weight of the tender. It is an axiom in traction engineering that 'it takes a pound of weight to

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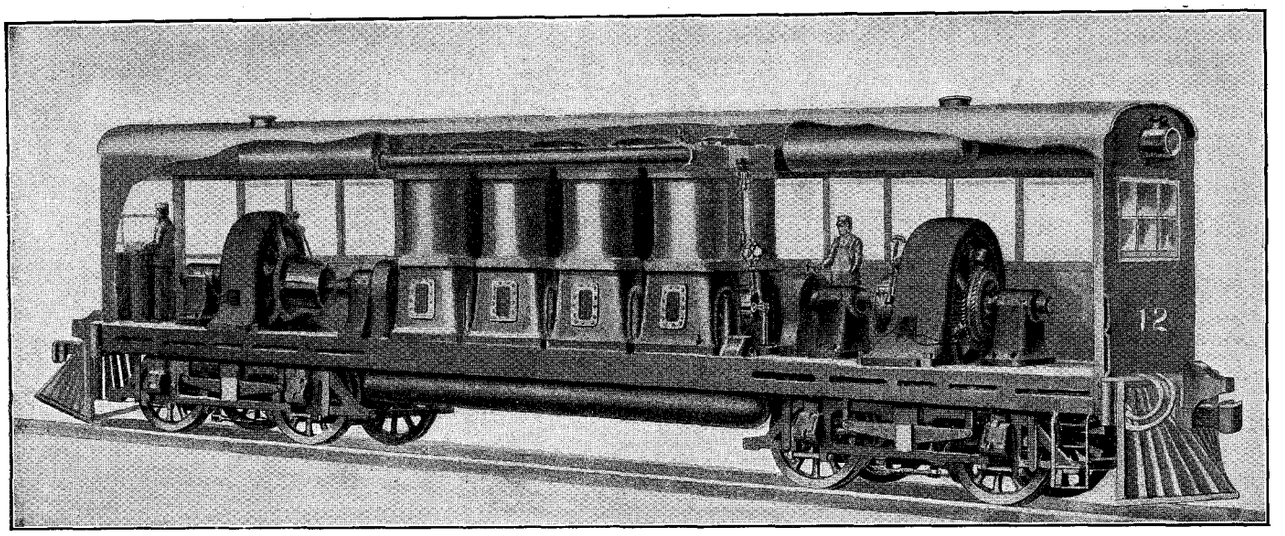

THE NEW INTERNAL-COMBUSTION LOCOMOTIVE, NOW BUILDING FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Courtesy of *The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore).

carry a pound of weight.' Of all the coal burned by a steam locomotive, 96 per cent. of the energy produced passes up the smoke-stack and 4 per cent. 'gets on to the boilers.' When it comes down to the final test only 2½ per cent. finds its way to the driving-wheels. To overcome this waste has been one of the great problems engineers have been studying for years. The internal combustion engine has a thermal efficiency of 38 per cent. There is a loss in the transfer to the generator and armatures, but 28.35 per cent. of the energy 'gets on to the motor and axles.' In other words, the new locomotive is expected to save more than eleven times as much energy as the steam locomotive.

"That the limit has been reached in the building of steam locomotives is accepted by railroad managers. Within the last five years locomotives have gained 100,000 pounds in weight, and they can take on no more. This has been accompanied by an increase in tender capacity, which is a waste on the principle that 'it takes a pound in weight to carry a pound in weight.'

"Driving-wheels can be made just so large and no larger. Connecting-rods can be made just so long and no longer. If the driving-wheels are giant affairs it means a tremendous weight to the machine that must come on the tracks in a comparatively small space. There is one way to 'spread' the weight, and that is to have longer connecting-rods. But here a difficulty is encountered. Tractive power necessary for high speed or great draught can not be obtained if the rods are much over 12½ feet. This fact has put steam-locomotive builders between the devil of big wheels and the deep sea of the short connecting-rod. If the steam locomotive could be made more compact, greater power could be obtained, but, on the other hand, the weight would be so concentrated that there is not a curve in the roadbed or a bridge on the line that could stand the strain."

The internal-combustion engine, which will be used to generate the electricity that operates the motors, has lately come into somewhat extensive use, altho only as a stationary engine. Its employment on the new locomotive, it will be noted, is practically as such. Tho carried along with the train, the engine does not itself operate the drivers. The following description of its working is from the article quoted above:

"Stripped of the technicalities that are so confusing to the layman, the principle of this engine may be described as follows: Its action is on what is known as the four-stroke cycle. There is a compressed-air reservoir, from which the power is obtained for starting. This gives the piston its first stroke when it takes in air —air alone at atmospheric pressure and temperature. The second stroke compresses this air to a high pressure and to a temperature of about 1000° F. The third stroke is what is known as the working stroke. At this point oil is sprayed into this hot incandescent air—one can hardly imagine what 1000° F. means. The amount of oil that is sprayed in is regulated by governors. During the first part of this stroke the combustion of this oil is carried on at a constant pressure for a period which is regulated by the amount of oil sprayed in. The second part of the stroke is practically an expansion without transference of heat. The fourth stroke exhausts the gases.

"The only fuel used is the crude oil that costs from three to five cents a gallon. Petroleum or any kind of crude oil can be employed. The cost per horse-power hour is said to be less than half that for steam."

EXPERIMENTS ON THE VALUE OF EVIDENCE.

AS an instance of the use of the experimental method in studying a subject to which it would not ordinarily be thought applicable, much interest attaches to a recent book by Mlle. Marie Borst, entitled "Educability and the Fidelity of Evidence" (Geneva, 1904). Says a reviewer in the *Revue Scientifique* (November 12):

"When a person of good faith narrates an event of which he has been a witness, up to what point is his story a faithful one? Does the fidelity of the memory run parallel with its extent, or, on the contrary, is it inversely proportional to the latter? Does it vary with sex or with age? Has it any relation to the feeling of confidence felt by the witness? These illustrate the type of questions asked by the psychology of evidence. We may easily understand the importance of such problems, not only for theoretical psychology, but for pedagogy and judicial psychology. . . . Mlle. Borst has attempted to discover, in particular, whether practise improves the quality of evidence. The principle of experimentation was as follows: A picture representing a scene of daily life was shown to the subject for a limited time, a minute for instance. Then, after a brief interval, he was caused to describe the picture in writing and then interrogated orally about it. Thus there was secured both spontaneous evidence and evidence suggested by the interrogation. Each subject (there were 24 in all, 12 of each sex) was subjected to five trials of this kind, extending over a period of six weeks.

"When the experiments had ended it was necessary to classify the results, and this was the difficult part of the work. Mlle. Borst noted false answers; correct answers, certain and uncertain; correct or wrong answers given under oath, etc. By means of these figures data were obtained on the following points: the extent of the evidence, its faithfulness, the assurance of the witness, the influence of the oath, fidelity to the oath, etc. We shall indicate here only the author's chief conclusions: Entirely faithful evidence is the exception; every witness supplies from his imagination the omissions of his memory. About ten per cent. of the statements in a spontaneous deposition are incorrect. Suggested depositions are longer than spontaneous ones, but less faithful. Evidence improves by practise. Evidence is more complete and more faithful when given by women than by men. Finally, about one-twelfth of the statements in a deposition under oath are incorrect. The book opens with a résumé of the principal researches

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made hitherto on the subject and also contains numerous critical remarks on the manner of conducting the experiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW TEST FOR BLOOD RELATIONSHIP.

THE term "blood relationship" has acquired new significance since it has been proved by Dr. George Nuttall that the blood of related animals actually possesses similarity of reaction that can be shown by chemical tests. Nuttall's discovery is based on recent investigations of the mechanism of immunity, in which the existence of substances called "precipitins" was demonstrated. These proteids are developed in the bodies of animals by the injection of milk, bacterial emulsions, alien blood, etc., and derive their name from the fact that a precipitate is formed when they are added to the substances originally injected. Thus the precipitin formed by the injection of milk will give a precipitate with milk, but with no other substance, and that formed by the injection of human blood will precipitate only with human blood, or with the blood of some closely related animal. This property is already used in testing for blood in forensic cases, and Nuttall saw in it a means for demonstrating blood relationship. According to him, animals are closely or distantly related as their blood yields a similar or different amount of precipitate with the same precipitin. Experiments made along this line have brought out interesting results, some of which have already been noted in this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Others are described by Dr. Nuttall in a recently published book entitled "Blood Immunity and Blood Relationship." We quote the following from a review in *Science* (October 28):

"Nuttall and his associates were among the first to see the possibility of establishing by means of the precipitin test a far more accurate scheme of relationships in the animal kingdom than has been possible by any other method, and the results of their studies, extending over a period of three years, are presented in detail in the present volume.

"The elaborate scope of the work may be judged by the fact that Nuttall himself prepared in the rabbit anti-sera for the bloods of thirty different animals, and records no less than sixteen thousand tests on the blood of nine hundred animals. Only the barest outline of the many important results of this extensive work can here be indicated.

"In general, Nuttall succeeded in establishing a close blood relationship in different classes of animals which zoologists have grouped together chiefly on anatomical gounds. Among the most interesting of these relationships is that between the Anthropoidea. It is a somewhat startling verification of the consanguinity of man and the higher monkeys that the blood of the chimpanzee gives 90 per cent. as much precipitum with humanized rabbit serum as does the blood of man himself, while the blood of lower monkeys yields only one-fourth or one-third as much. The chimpanzee thus appears much more nearly related to man than to the common Rhœsus monkey. Another interesting result is the observation that anti-pig serum is remarkably diffuse in its action, affecting considerably the blood of primates, and showing that the porpoise has correctly been called the 'sea hog.'

"Numerous conflicting results are recorded, which is not a matter of surprise, considering that the specimens of blood were collected on blotting-paper, often under great difficulties, and sent by mail from nearly all parts of the world. As the author states, only a beginning of the study of blood relationships has been accomplished, and much remains to be done in determining the exact standing of different animals in their respective classes. It is of fundamental importance to have established the fact that the precipitin test is universally applicable as a method of zoological rating, and may have much influence in elucidating many problems of evolution. It may be suggested that new points of view may, perhaps, be secured and former results be effectively controlled by comparing the action of anti-sera for the same blood prepared in other animals as well as in the rabbit, which is the animal almost exclusively employed by workers in this field."

Soft Food Bad for Children.—The injury wrought by giving too much soft food to children was dwelt upon by several of the physicians who took part in the Congress of the British Royal Institute of Public Health, held at Folkestone on July 21. Says *The Medical Record* (New York, November 19):

"Mr. J. G. Turner called attention to the fact that soft food was a fruitful source of caries in young children, starch and sugar, which undergo acid fermentation, being specially harmful and preparing the way for bacterial attacks on the dentine. He advocated hard food as a preventive of caries, insuring mechanical cleansing of some parts and flushing of others by saliva. At the same meeting Dr. Harry Campbell read a paper on the same subject. He dwelt upon the great importance of giving children their starchy food in a form compelling adequate mastication. He drew attention to the fact that not only were digestive disturbances occasioned by soft food, but the maxillary apparatus not being exercised adequately did not develop properly, neither did the nasal passages nor the nasopharynx. The teeth were apt to be irregular and to decay early, and the child became the victim of adenoids. That the latter was a dietetic disease the speaker had no doubt. Dr. Campbell advised that hard, solid foods should be given at the age of seven months, when the infant should be allowed to gnaw at chop bones and chicken bones and to eat hard, leathery crusts, biscuits, sugar-cane, and certain fruits. In this way the child learned to masticate by instinct, and not till then should a limited quantity of the softer farinaceous foods be permitted. Throughout childhood, concluded the speaker, the bulk of the starchy foods should be in a form which would compel mastication, since that not only favored the development of passages and nasopharynx, but further insured buccal digestion."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"CEMENT is finding ornamental as well as practical uses," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "By an ingenious scheme of pouring cement into damp sand, in a method analogous to the making of cast-iron, beautiful effects in sculpture are produced in concrete; reproducing garden works and the statuary of Rome and Greece in the colors, form, and outline of the originals colored in the most beautiful way and giving the most artistic effects, and at an expenditure absolutely insignificant as compared with stone."

"ALUMINUM is in many ways a wonderful substance, albeit in the natural world most of it is oxydized and turned to clay," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "Its avidity for oxygen is one of its most salient characteristics. It is said that we never see the metal, directly, in air, but always, and only, through a veil of superficial oxide, which forms on its free surface with marvelous rapidity. It is stated that if a fresh surface of aluminum be prepared by scraping with a knife, the oxygen of the air runs in as fast as the scale is peeled off, and keeps close behind the knife-blade. If it were not for this superficial scale of oxide, which acts as a barrier to further action, the metal would burn up, or deflagrate, in air. The large amount of heat developed by thermit, a mixture of powdered aluminum with oxygen-giving substances, bears witness to the activity of the oxydizing process when completed."

"A FRENCH scientist has made many interesting observations on the behavior of various wild animals aboard ship," says *The American Inventor*. "Those species whom one should naturally think would not object to a sea voyage are the most restless. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feeling until seasickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. He whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are very bad sailors and often perish on a sea-voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy is a bucketful of hot water containing three and a half pints of whisky and seven ounces of quinine."

"GENERAL surprise has been expressed at the earliness of the hour at which the result of the Presidential election this year was known all over the country," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. "The telegraph companies had made their usual arrangements with wonted efficiency, but it is apparent that the wider diffusion of the telephone in the last four years must be regarded as the great agency by which work of this kind is now done. Our observation has been that the news from the rural districts has become available as quickly as that from a city precinct, and hence the summation of the vote is the more quickly reached. This is a definite gain in a great many ways, and is another of the obvious benefits conferred by the electrical communication of news. It might be said that this year the universally fine weather helped materially, and that electricity can not well claim all the dry roads any more than Republicans can assert a right to all the "prosperity." On the contrary, we opine that the independence of the electrical circuits of weather and other physical conditions should from now on render the early knowledge of election results something to be counted on with absolute confidence, and as being in itself a great safeguard against tampering with the figures or the sanctity of the ballot. In 1884 the crowd howled for days around City Hall Square, New York, in agonized doubt over figures from up-State counties. In 1904 the sounder and the telephone had brought in the exact returns from the same regions to the same center of agitated hopes and fears within an hour or two, and the flash-lights notified millions of citizens around the country almost before the evening stars came out."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHAT INTEREST SHOULD A CHRISTIAN BANKER CHARGE?

THIS question has come up for discussion as the result of a letter recently addressed to the editor of *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia) by a bank cashier. He stated that his bank often charged a higher rate of interest than was prescribed by the laws of his State, and he could not reconcile this part of his business with his conscience. The editor thereupon solicited the opinion of a prominent Christian banker of the same State, who affirmed his conviction that money, like any other commodity, is worth what it will bring, provided the lender does not take advantage of a panic and extort exorbitant rates. His letter closed with advice to the cashier to follow his conscience, and the additional comment that his conscience seemed to "lack financial education." Readers of *The Sunday-School Times* are now participating in the controversy, and "a more interesting and thoughtful set of opinions," according to the editor, "is not often read."

A New York lawyer thinks that "the law was made to protect the weak from the strong," and should be observed. A Chicago business man asks the question: "Is it not possible that the necessities of the borrower are very often so pressing that the lender can not resist the temptation to take advantage of them, and hence needs the restriction of a statute to help him in refusing to take advantage of his neighbor's extremity?" A bank vice-president is quoted as follows:

"In regard to lending money at a higher rate of interest than the legal rate, there are several considerations to be taken into account:

"1. There is no distinct statement in the Bible that applies to the case that comes before the modern banker. If the command of Deut. xxiii. 19 [read Revised Version] applied to us and our circumstances, we could not charge any interest at all. But we live in a commercial age, and it is just as fitting for us to lend a hundred dollars on interest as to loan a team of horses at two dollars a day. Even in the time of our Lord, interest was recognized as the natural increase of capital (Matt. xxv. 27).

"2. The exhortation of Neh. v. 10 does not refer to the case in hand, for our friend the banker is not tempted to extortion, but is thinking only of a moderate rate of interest. Many men have borrowed money at twelve per cent., and by the use of the money made enough to pay the interest and have a large profit for themselves.

"3. It is perfectly proper to loan money at varying rates of interest, because the risk must be taken into the account as well as the value of the simple use of the money of which the bank deprives itself for the time of loan. Risks certainly vary. It would be unfair for the bank to charge as much for a loan secured by the deposit of a government bond as for a loan secured by the note of two men whose property is all invested in a somewhat hazardous business.

"4. For a bank to charge more than six per cent. interest in New York State may be a technical violation of the law, but it is not a real violation of it, for the law takes cognizance of the element of risk in determining the value of a loan, since it allows pawnbrokers to charge as much as thirty-six per cent.

"5. The one who charges interest must satisfy his conscience by the law of love, just as the righteous tradesman does. A market-man can not sell fruit for just what he gave for it, and still show proper regard for his family. Upon some commodities he may make a living, and ask only twenty-five per cent. more than he paid, but upon others he must make an advance of fifty or one hundred per cent. in order to allow for losses. So the conscientious banker must make different prices for the use of money according to the circumstances."

The editor of *The Sunday-School Times* has this to say:

"The opportunity of borrowing money at a fair rate of interest has been many a business man's temporal salvation. It is not a curse, but a blessing. The abuse of interest and loan privileges is what makes the trouble, not their right use. . . . Money is worth what the unmanipulated market rate indicates. An individual's dire need must not set the rate for a loan; but the prevailing condition of money-abundance or money-scarcity may. And it may be set down as a general truth that normal rates are most profitable to the banker. For it must be remembered that the conditions from which high rates result produce scarcity of money to those who loan what are commonly known as deposits—the moneys left with the banker at the convenience of the depositor. With less money to loan, an increased rate is required to produce a normal income. In other words, high interest denotes scarcity of money. Or, as the old woman expressed it in her lament, 'Whenever the price of eggs goes up, my hens are sure to stop laying.' A banker who will administer his money-lending in accordance with these principles, refusing to take unfair advantage of anything like panic conditions, and determining the rates for his loans as a Christian merchant would determine the selling prices of his goods, need not fear the dulling of his conscience."

UNION SEMINARY AND THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

THE religious world has been deeply stirred by a recent unanimous decision of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to abolish the requirement that candidates for the faculty and board of directors declare their belief in the Westminster Confession. Along with this news comes the further information that Morris K. Jesup and Mrs. William Earl Dodge have each donated $120,000 to the seminary for the establishment, respectively, of a professorship of preaching and a chair of applied Christianity. To a New York *Sun* reporter the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, speaking during the absence of the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of the seminary, has made this statement:

"The board of directors of the Union Theological Seminary have for some time been discussing the propriety of falling back upon the original charter obligations of the seminary in reference to the qualifications of directors and professors.

"These obligations are fully expressed in the preamble of the constitution adopted January 18, 1836, and in the articles of incorporation filed in 1839. These do not require a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith, which was a later provision and has since been removed.

"The preamble in question says:

> It is the design of the founders to furnish the means of a full and thorough education in all the subjects in the best theological seminaries in the United States, and also to embrace therewith a thorough knowledge of the standards of faith and discipline of the Presbyterian Church.

"This is the substance of the doctrinal requirements.

"As a return to the original charter obligations implies a previous deviation from them, it should be pointed out that the deviation has been in the matter of amendments to the preamble and the constitution, for instance, by requiring a subscription to the Westminster Confession and the omission of the requirement to teach the standard of the Presbyterian Church. This omission occurred probably on account of the thought that such a requirement was not necessary, in view of the requirement to subscribe to the Confession.

"The recent action of the board of directors, in returning to the original charter obligations, does not alter the attitude of the present members of the board or of the faculty toward the Presbyterian Church and the Westminster Confession. It makes it possible in the future to have teachers who, altho they are not prepared to subscribe to the Confession, are earnest Christian men. For years past the seminary has had professors who are not Presbyterians, for instance, Prof. Charles Augustus Briggs, who is an Episcopalian, and Prof. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, who is a Congregationalist.

"The act of incorporation of the seminary says that 'equal privileges of admission and instruction, with all the advantages of the institution, shall be allowed to students of every denomination of Christians.'

"All of us feel that the most important safeguard for the seminary and the assurance that it will not depart from the original

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plan is the character of the men constituting the board of directors.

"It is true that the seminary has recently received gifts aggregating $240,000."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, professor of pastoral theology and ex-president of the seminary, is quoted by the New York *Times* as making the following comment on the action of the directors:

"This does not separate us from the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for we were never amenable to the jurisdiction of that body. Time and again the general assembly endeavored to exercise authority, but without success. Finally, we fought that out in the Briggs case, Dr. Patton taking the case for the general assembly and I having a share in our presentation.

"So far as the Presbytery is concerned, the relations probably will not differ much. We have acted as we thought desirable and our graduates have not failed to obtain recognition by the Presbytery, even tho we have been declared unorthodox.

"There is no doubt that the amendment with relation to the Westminster Confession will result in many people helping us in our work as directors or teachers who could not before, because of their strong aversion to the Westminster Confession. Its elimination from the constitution will be a very desirable move on this account."

The New York *Sun* says, editorially:

"For a long time past the Union Seminary has been a sort of eclectic school of divinity and its teaching and influence have been of the liberal school of theological thought. They are far away from the spirit and the logic of the Westminster Confession; but it is questionable if the separation is wider than that of contemporary Presbyterianism generally. Dr. Patton, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, seems to be the only remaining representative of the old school who is at all conspicuous and of eminent intellectual ability.

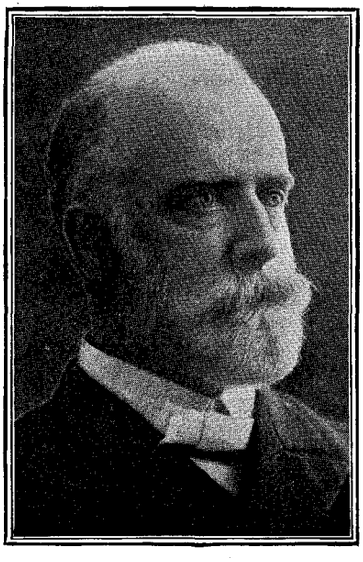
"The New York seminary has simply followed the drift of theological thought during the last generation. . . . Most of the professors who give the eclectic and very indefinite instruction of the Union Theological Seminary may be nominally of the faith of the Westminster Confession, or of the so-called 'evangelical' denominations, apart from the Arminian; but that is a mere accident, apparently. Unitarians, it seems, are excluded from the faculty, but reasonably they ought to be admitted. The scholarship there, of which Dr. Briggs has been an example, really eliminates the second person from the Trinity, and, moreover, the whole body of the faculty is practically Universalist.

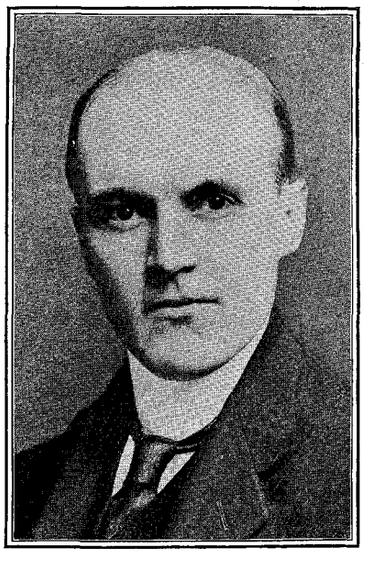
"But does not that make the Union Seminary all the more representative of the contemporary theological tendency? Its professors might not stand the test of the Westminster Confession, but how many Presbyterian and 'Evangelical' preachers generally are now orthodox according to that standard, even after the trimming of the document by compromising revision?"

The New York *Independent* makes this brief comment:

"It is not a great thing to make a fuss about, that Union Theological Seminary has gone back to its old constitution and no longer requires its trustees and professors to profess their acceptance of the Westminster Confession. It is an independent seminary, tied to no denomination, servant to all, and it should be tied to no bond beyond the search for truth."

The Southwestern Presbyterian (New Orleans) also argues that the action of the seminary is a matter of small account, but its reasons for thinking so are entirely different from those of *The Independent*. "The seminary," it remarks, "has for years past been posing in the name of Presbyterianism, which has practically repudiated it long since."





THE REV. R. A. TORREY, MR. CHARLES M. ALEXANDER,
Who have just begun a three months' campaign in Liverpool.

AMERICAN EVANGELISTS IN ENGLAND.

THE PRESENT EVANGELISTIC REVIVAL.

BY a curious coincidence, the two most notable evangelistic crusades of recent weeks have been movements initiated, in one case, by Americans working in England, and, in the other case, by an Englishman visiting this country. The Torrey-Alexander campaign, which has been going on in England for several months, has been conducted on lines made familiar by the late Dwight L. Moody. It has been crowned by considerable success, but has met with severe criticism in some quarters. Mr. Dawson's meetings in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, while productive of but slight visible results, are declared to have made a deep impression. They represent an effort to apply new evangelistic methods, and have roused much interest in religious circles.

Birmingham and Bristol have been the scenes of the latest missions of Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander. A conflict of opinion as to the results achieved has led *The British Weekly* (London) to request ministers in these two cities to express frankly their views of the revival. Many letters have been received of widely differing temper. The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) offers this summary and comment:

"It is plain to see that the 'personal equation' has something to do with the views expressed. Here and there a pastor writes that he has received no uplift and no accessions, while another in the same neighborhood finds his prayer-meetings doubled, his missionary activities quickened, and his church roll greatly lengthened. The increase there as here, and as truly now as in the past, depends quite as much upon the soil as upon the seed or the sower. One minister reports that fully one-third of the four thousand converts in Bristol were identified with the English church. Those who report the largest accessions find them gathered from their own Sunday-schools and Christian Endeavor Societies, but confess that the ordinary means of the church had not brought these parties to a decision. One minister, in hearty sympathy with the evangelists, criticizes freely but kindly the 'midnight missions' and 'children's services,' in each of which it was only too evident the hearers were not capable of rational decision, the children on account of immaturity and the night tramps on account of intoxication. A careful survey of all the replies brings to mind the saying of the Savior that the kingdom of heaven is as the drawing of a net which encloses fish of all kinds, some to be gathered up and saved, and some to be again sorrowfully committed to the sea. The evangelists have now begun a three-months' campaign in Liverpool, where a tabernacle accommodating 7,000 was erected especially for their meetings. The same almost overwhelming popular interest which has greeted Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander in other cities of the British Isles was evidenced in the initial services at Liverpool."

Mr. Dawson defines his method (in *The Homiletic*

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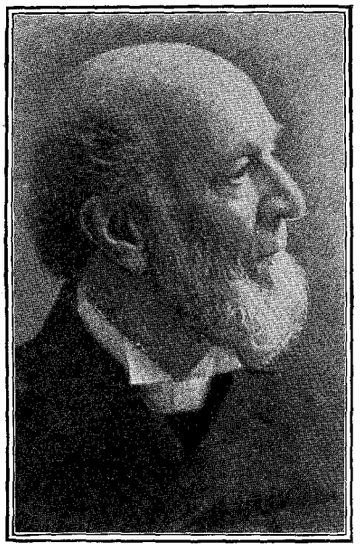
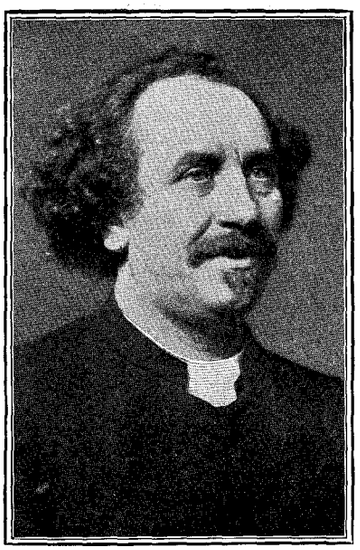


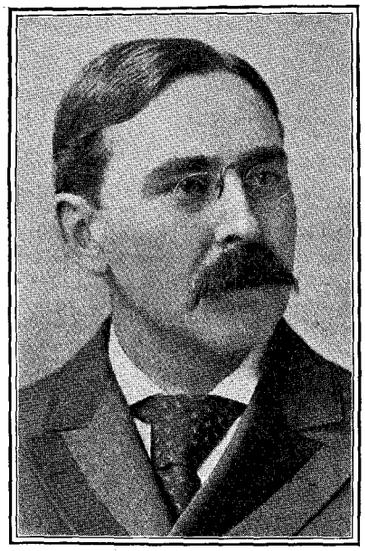
BISHOP VINCENT, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

He has been conducting a series of meetings in Springfield, Mass.



THE REV. W. J. DAWSON, OF LONDON,

Who tested "the new evangelism" in a week's campaign in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.



THE REV. DR. J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

He has taken a prominent part in a "World's Fair Evangelistic Campaign."

LEADERS OF NEW EVANGELISTIC MOVEMENTS IN AMERICA.

Review, December) as "an evangelism which is united with the fullest culture and accepts the best results of the highest biblical criticism." He declares that it was applied successfully in Brighton, England, eighteen months ago, when members of the Free Church Council, "ministers of all denominations, laymen from every part of the kingdom," marched a thousand strong through the streets, "stopping as they marched at theater doors and public houses, gathering together the loungers and the loafers and crowds of other interested people, until, when the procession returned at midnight, it numbered not less than three thousand persons." He adds that his own church in London organized a revival along similar lines, and revealed "unexpected depths of Christian fervor and enthusiasm." Of Mr. Dawson's own work in Brooklyn, a Boston clergyman, the Rev. W. T. McElveen, writes in the Boston *Congregationalist* (November 26) as follows:

"Many more people will be influenced by these meetings than the audience of fifteen hundred that gathered nightly last week. 'Colonel' Sellers, the enterprising religious editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, says that their delivery department was not equal to the task of sending out the week's papers containing the sermons and the discussions, and special help was required. Large numbers of the paper were sent daily to ministers and laymen in every State east of the Mississippi.

"Then, too, many ministers of all denominations, and some from considerable distances from New York attended the meetings. Their souls were fed, their hearts inspired at this sort of ministers' retreat. The spark of evangelism was fanned into a flame in many of their souls. They were made to see that the glory of the ministry is apostleship. Many similar meetings will be held in the future as a result of the Plymouth Church meetings.

"The messages were direct, practical, ethical, and spiritual. They abounded in literary and historical allusions, but the preacher spoke for a verdict. He asked his audience questions; he pleaded with them. Mr. Dawson does not believe or preach that men are saved by magic. He does not talk of a mechanical salvation. Salvation to him is a reasonable process, and being a Christian is a reasonable service. He does not reduce the Christian life to a system of observances. He does not discuss card-playing, theater-going, dancing, and the one hundred and one questions about amusement. Christianity is the idealization of all life. It is not the suppression but the consecration of all material delights. It includes all culture. It is the harmonious development of all of our powers. The New Testament is not a code of behavior, but a statement of basal principles. Every Christian must be his own statute maker.

"Mr. Dawson does not preach either the old or the new theology, tho there is no difficulty in discovering just where lie his sympathies. He is not emotional, save when he speaks of the wounded, grieving love of God. He is not funereal; often the audience smiles, occasionally they laugh—they laugh, however, at their own follies and inconsistencies.

"As far as immediate results are concerned, they may seem disappointing. Very few stood for prayers, fewer remained for conference. Mr. Dawson's preaching starts them to thinking; the life of their soul and its relation to God are worthy of their serious attention, they feel, after they have heard him. The very many humorists and ethical culturists in Brooklyn have had presented to them a gospel which includes all they enjoy and has something additional."

Two other evangelistic movements deserve mention in this connection. The first—a "World's Fair Evangelistic Campaign," in which the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and many leading Presbyterian clergymen have participated—reports "five hundred meetings, an attendance of three hundred thousand, and five thousand who expressed a desire to begin the Christian life." The second—a campaign in Springfield, Mass., conducted by Bishop Vincent, of the Methodist Church—is described by the Springfield *Republican* as vigorous and effective.

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF THE SPIRIT.

THE purpose which Edward Mortimer Chapman has set himself, in his volume entitled "The Dynamic of Christianity," is to discover "the underlying principle which has given to Christianity its tremendous vitality and its singular applicability to an ever-changing environment." In the pursuit of this inquiry he starts with the premise that the "Science of Christian Experience," a paraphrase which he applies to the general term theology, "must take impartial account of facts, not merely with willingness, but with the same avidity which marks other sciences. It must keep a multitude of its conclusions open. It must expect and welcome change and development." In defense of his premise he writes:

"It is quite true that change of position has been made unwillingly, and that a multitude of honest folk have contended that a

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theological system that was capable of development could not really interpret eternal truth to the mind and hearts of men. But that is only to say that theology has not found herself exempt from the same hard conditions that have forced reconstruction in every other field of human thought. She has, like astronomy and anthropology and medicine, been forced to discover some practicable path of progress between the rocks of dogmatism and the gulf of superstition. . . . Nothing can be more profoundly unscientific than an *a priori* denial of religious experience, or an unwillingness to give candid and unbiased attention to religious phenomena. Nor can anything bring true science into greater contempt than the refusal to regard the investigation of these phenomena and the generalizations which such investigation appears to justify as worthy of the best thought and endeavor which men can bring to the task; unless, indeed, it be an assumption on the theologian's part that all the significant facts in his particular realm have been discovered; that investigation, except for the purposes of rearrangement, is therefore futile; that the content of his budget of premises is fixed; and that its true work is merely to manipulate them in accordance with the well-worn processes of a deductive logic."

The line along which Mr. Chapman's inquiry is pursued is that of "a consideration of the present status of thought among the rank and file of intelligent people upon the science of religious experience, upon religion as life's guide and inspiration, and upon the relations of men to one another in society," and the conclusion arrived at, after this survey, is stated in the following words:

"The result of this inquiry served to emphasize the almost paralyzing incoherence of popular thought upon these great matters which at the same time absolutely refuse to be banished from men's minds. They represent some of life's most immediate and insistent interests. They are restive under the *ipse dixit* of external authority; yet the problems which they present have a singular affinity for Christianity. Wisely or unwisely, men are always feeling that there is balm in Christianity's Gilead for their religious and social wounds, if only they could get it applied. As Professor Peabody has put it, 'This is one of the most surprising traits of the Gospel. It seems to each age to have been written for the sake of the special problems which at the moment appear most pressing.'"

Having stated his belief in "some central principle vital enough to be the resident force in a permanent and ever-developing influence upon life," the author asserts that principle to be Christ's doctrine of the Holy Spirit, or of divine immanence, a doctrine "sometimes neglected almost to the point of oblivion, and sometimes maltreated into shapes of wild superstition." His enunciation of the principle bears the semblance of a "harmony"; but in his preface he warns the "casual reader" not to number him among the reconcilers of science and religion, for he doubts the application of the beatitude of the peacemakers to those who cry, "Peace! Peace!" where there is no quarrel. His alliance of the doctrine of the Spirit with the scientific doctrine of evolution is as follows:

"The evolutionary hypothesis provides us with 'a principle that is essentially religious,' for it is based upon the existence of a 'Cosmic Force' or 'Power,' which so far as we can see is omnipresent. It is resident in events. It is immanent in all departments of life and experience. It is self-consistent in its working. It appears to be future-regarding and purposeful in a large and comprehensive sense. Its methods seem to be rational in that, as soon as discovered, they issue a direct and immediate challenge to the human intellect. All this is only to say that the principle whose working we term evolution is a personal power. This has always been the claim of religion. It will become, I believe, no less really the assertion of science; for science, with an ever-increasing certainty, proclaims the doctrine of one universal principle of being, life, and development. It is impatient of any theory which would separate effect from cause, or remove the principle of life and development out of the universe in which the manifestation of its powers appears; or make the processes of its power fundamentally irrational.

"We turn to the Christian religion to inquire if there be any corresponding principle of power, immanent, resident, future-regarding, purposeful and rational, working by means of imperfect instruments upon obdurate material for the attainment of large ends by means of a process of development. I believe that we find it in the often misunderstood and generally neglected doctrine of the spirit."

The author states that this principle "is one adapted to deliver men from fear and to clothe them with peace. It is a doctrine of universal religious application. Its truth not only makes appeal to the imagination, but is capable of apprehension by the reason and of translation into terms of conduct." More specifically he enumerates:

"1. It makes men at home in the present.

"2. It gives wholesome elasticity to their institutions, affording adequate room for growth in creeds, worship, sacraments, and polity.

"3. It exalts reason into its true place as a chief agent of revelation.

"4. It enables us to welcome the results of historical and philosophical criticism.

"5. It makes clear the real religious status of every man who loves the truth and tries to do it."

The application of this principle to the most fundamental religious concepts brings about some "new harmonies of revelation," such as "the fact that the source and ground of all knowledge is one, and that every increase in knowledge is a revelation; discovery and revelation being but different terms for different aspects of the same experience." The same may be said, he asserts, of "natural" and "revealed" religion; and also of the "natural" and the "supernatural." "There is no room in the universe for any fundamental contradiction of experience, and everywhere the physical is but an expression of the spiritual." "The ultimate source of authority," he avers, "is not an objective thing, fixed, codified, and finished, but really existent in the spirit of unity and power." He meets his presumptive critic with these words:

"Objection will be made that the endeavor thus to coordinate our thinking upon religion and science looks in the direction of pantheism; but it has already been noted that while pantheism as commonly understood practically denies personality, the doctrine of a resident and executive spiritual power makes personality fundamental. Some will say that the positions taken here are destructive of much that has been counted vital and distinctive in Christianity. To which the only answer that need be made is that every item of genuine Christian experience is held to be significant and therefore sacred; that no great doctrine which has molded life is valueless or without vital meaning, and that such rearrangement of ranks as reenforcements necessitate is in reality a constructive process, even tho the old alinement suffer. If our discussion signify anything, it is that there is room in the Christian conception of the universe and man's place in it for all truth; that the old distinction between sacred and secular truth has no foundation; that revelation and discovery are but different aspects of the self-manifestation of one efficient and self-consistent power; and that all life lived in the light and use of truth is sacramental."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren") has announced his intention of resigning the pastorate of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, a year hence, when he completes twenty-five years of ministry.

AT the annual dinner of the international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, the Secretary of the Navy said: "I believe that I voice the sentiment of every railroad man in the West when I speak of the association's work among the railroads. It has been better for the railroads, better for the men, and best of all for the public. Under such management as it has now, the association is bound to progress."

THE death of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa in New York recalls memories of one of the most remarkable "conversions" in American church history. Dr. De Costa was sixty-eight years old, and had been for eighteen years the rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, at the time that he decided to join the Roman Catholic Church. He became a Roman Catholic priest during his residence in Rome last autumn. *The Catholic News* (New York) is authority for the statement that "his ordination to the Catholic priesthood was the joy of his life." The same paper adds: "It is a fine tribute to him to know that a great many of his former parishioners when he was an Episcopalian minister, came to visit him frequently during his long illness and were among the dear friends at his funeral."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

TOKYO'S STAKE IN THE GREAT SIEGE.

EVERY great fort, every outwork, every redoubt in the main line of defense at Port Arthur has its Chinese name, its Japanese name, and its Russian name, if we may accept the results of a comparison of conflicting maps carefully made by more than one military expert in Europe. Since last August General Stoessel has, moreover, effected such modifications of the fort groups, by extensions of the lines of defense, as to render existing maps obsolete. "The details and positions of these forts," says the London *Mail* of the new line of works, run north and south by Stoessel's orders, "are probably known only to the Russians and the Japanese." Nevertheless, the Russians, as the military expert of the London *Times* points out, could not have modified the principle of engineering upon which General Vernander designed the defenses of Port Arthur. The "sectors of defense," given as seven by some authorities and as only four by others, condition the problem. Not the number of forts captured by the Japanese but the position of the fort in its particular sector, and the relation of one sector to the sectors adjoining, must be ascertained before the state of affairs can be even approximately estimated.

This is precisely the kind of information, say French and English organs, which is not forthcoming. It is useless to speculate upon struggles in the Etseshan (or Itsushan or Itszshan) group of forts until the local situation as regards the redoubts, trenches, and minor forts in that portion of the main line of defense is more clearly revealed. The only definite conclusion at which European organs feel able to arrive is that Port Arthur is falling. The expert of the London *Times* bases this conclusion upon past experience rather than upon present circumstances, altho present circumstances are desperate enough from Stoessel's point of view:

"All sieges are in principle the same. The first stage is to invest or cut off the fortress from all communication with the outside world. It must then be decided whether the place can be taken by assault, overcome by bombardment, or reduced by starvation. Only in the case of weak or insufficiently provided towns can the first or third methods command success. There remains then the bombarding attack. At first the artillery of the defense, carefully placed so that its fire sweeps all the ground in front of the fortress, is immeasurably in the ascendant. The besieger then determines upon his base, or place from which he can bring up to the front his guns, ammunition, food, etc. A maritime Power will, if possible, select a port on the coast, such as Balaclava or Dalny. The next thing is to drive back the troops who are charged with the task of operating around, as distinct from those who are told off to defend the inside of the fortress. . . . . .

"The next proceeding in siege work is to silence and take the secondary defenses. Then comes the attack on the main line. This is carried out by approaches in trenches, which are called parallels. In them are placed the breaching batteries. As these gradually obtain a superiority over the guns of the defense, sap work, or digging in the ground under protection of iron screens, sap-rollers, etc., becomes the only possible mode of progression. Now comes the crowning of the counterscarp, the rush from the third or last parallel, the descent into the ditch, the destruction of the kaponiers, or works of defense therein, the use of scaling-ladders, or the assault in mass through breaches made in the escarp or actual wall of the fortress. All these operations have been undertaken by the Japanese."

There is, however, another aspect of the siege of Port Arthur upon which the military experts of European dailies comment with much definiteness—the Japanese strategical stake in the desperate game now being played. If the fall of Port Arthur is to be of any benefit to Oyama, from a military point of view, according to the *Figaro's* expert, the event must not be long delayed. If Stoessel can manage to hold out in but two or three of his sectors of defense, Oyama's plan of campaign will have miscarried, regardless of any further misfortunes of Kuropatkin. The proposition is discussed somewhat more dispassionately by the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"Port Arthur must have now attained the turning-point in the crisis. By means of a well-planned, comprehensive scheme, more adequate than ever, the attacks on the thoroughly shaken fortress have been resumed. In all previous struggles efforts have been directed against minor forts and outworks, with a view to the removal of impediments. The operations now in progress are directed against the main line of defense itself. The final assault has not, indeed, perhaps, yet commenced. Nevertheless, the maturely deliberated preparations make it evident that we are witnessing no mere dash at a venture, but the last act in the attack upon a besieged place, a storming of breaches effected by artillery. If this should succeed, the fate of the fortress is decided and the first main feature of the whole war is at an end.

"The capitulation of Port Arthur would influence the conduct of the war in two important respects. For one thing, the despatch of the Baltic fleet would be deprived of its main object—the security of the naval stronghold. The continuation of the voyage could then indicate only a purpose to venture upon a decisive battle with the hitherto triumphant fleet of the Japanese. After gaining Port Arthur, however, the Japanese fleet would have sufficient time to prepare for the battle at sea, so that the only chance for Admiral Rozhdestvensky would be some happy accident, a contingency upon which no nation would risk its last ships. Russia, therefore, would have nothing better to do than to order the return of her fleet to home waters.

"On the other hand, the fall of Port Arthur would release the Japanese army besieging the place and enable it to take part in the operations before Mukden. The situation in this portion of the theater of operations shows to a certainty that neither belligerent has possessed an appreciable superiority of numbers over the other with which to begin an offensive general movement. Reenforcements no doubt have reached both armies, but they can scarcely have been sufficient to make good the losses sustained. An appreciable increase of strength within a recent period could have been gained by Kuropatkin only through the arrival of Linievitch's corps, while Oyama could attain it only as a result of the release of the besieging army at Port Arthur. The more numerous the reenforcements on the Japanese side, the brighter would, as a consequence, seem the prospect—to themselves—of attacking with success. If, moreover, Port Arthur were to fall in a short time, the situation around Mukden would be at once modified. Kuropatkin would assuredly not await the arrival of the Japanese force from Port Arthur, but must make arrangements to withdraw his army from the Hunho and beat a retreat into the Tieling district. If, in the existing posture of affairs, he were to risk a battle against superior numbers, he would expose the army of Russia to decisive defeat, and put an end to the prospect of further opposition to Oyama's advance upon Mukden. An effort of this kind, after a decisive Japanese victory, would ensue almost beyond doubt.

"Only by threatening Harbin, the point of concentration of any newly arriving Russian forces, can the Japanese hope to constrain

ADOLF I., A GERMAN PRINCE. THE CZAR'S BABY. GENERAL KUROPATKIN. THE EDUCATED HORSE. THE GERMAN SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL LEADER.

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

OUR MONARCHS.

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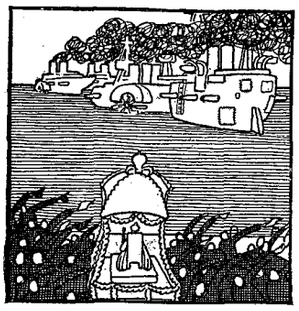
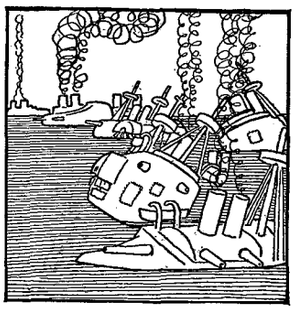
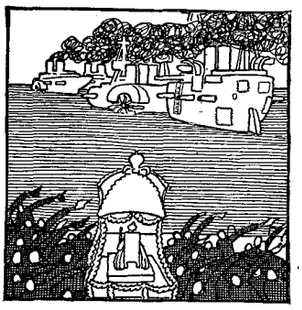


1. LEAVES CRONSTADT SEPTEMBER 1, IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE.



2. ACCIDENT, SEPTEMBER 2, RETURN TO CRONSTADT.

3. REPAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 20.



4. LEAVES CRONSTADT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE, SEPTEMBER 21.

ADVENTURES OF THE

their foes to consider negotiations for peace. Should Oyama attain this point, Vladivostok would become the objective of further Japanese operations. The purpose of the Japanese to push on as far as Harbin seems venturesome in view of the prolongation of the line of operations. Yet this circumstance loses much of its significance in view of the existence of the line of railway. Besides, the line of the Japanese, in their advance, would not be longer than the line of the Russians in their rear. It would be a Japanese line involving some thirty marches. The goal of the operation is not unattainable and it is the only goal of which the attainment would lead to peace—were it a peace of only one year. It would have been made clear to the Russians that only by a termination of the war would it be possible to avoid a siege of Vladivostok and its consequences. Such a thing could only be conceivable, however, after the defeat of the Russian army at Mukden, a condition precedent to which, again, is the fall of Port Arthur.

"Upon the fate of this fortress, accordingly, hangs not alone the destiny of the Baltic squadron but the outcome of the battle at Mukden and, in the last resort, the prospect of the continuation of Japanese offensive operations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ENGLISH INDICTMENT OF JAPANESE MILITARY CAPACITY.

BY no interpretations of the diplomacy and strategy of the Russo-Japanese war has more attention been attracted than by those of "Calchas," the mysterious contributor to *The Fortnightly Review* (London). His identity has long been a matter of speculation in the London press, the range of his information on world politics and the preciseness of his military allusions having suggested the guess that he may have been military attaché of some British legation or embassy in recent years. However this may be, his latest contribution to the subject upon which he is now a recognized authority takes the form of a bold indictment of Japanese military capacity. "Calchas," it is true, has a poor opinion likewise of Russian military capacity; but this, he argues, adds to the effectiveness of an indictment of Japanese military capacity. Japan, he feels convinced, has disappointed some high hopes:

"The Japanese have done much, but it has been far short of what seemed open to them to achieve. Neither they nor any other nation can ever have a more favorable opportunity to emulate the marvelous success of their German teachers in 1870. There has been no Metz and no Sedan. Port Arthur will fall, but the defenders will divide all the honors of courage and ability with the besiegers, and General Stoessel's defense of the fortress, hopeless as it appears, will rank, as a magnificent feat of arms, with Massena's memorable defense of Genoa. It is certain that the five months' resistance offered at Port Arthur has seriously disarranged the original design of the Japanese plan of campaign. In the contest of sea-power the Russian fleet, it will be admitted, has been handled with irredeemable incompetence. But Russian sea-power has been held suppressed rather than destroyed. Not a single Russian battleship has been sunk in action. Five out of six remain in Port Arthur, and altho they are probably doomed they may still, if resolutely handled, make a sail for their lives. The conditions of the sea struggle are, of course, a question apart. Japan is absolutely compelled, in view of the contingencies of the future, to economize her naval material and to exercise the most scrupulous caution. But the Russian squadrons, when brought to action, have retreated with the minimum of destruction, and even the Japanese sea operations, tho they can never hope to meet in serious conflict an enemy more irresolute and maladroit, have been marked by a singular want of final decisiveness."

Tested from the standpoint of results, "Calchas" sees, in a word, nothing Japanese to praise:

"Upon land, however, we have a similar phenomenon, but in a more remarkable degree, and there is no similar choice of explanations. The course of the campaign justifies the impression that in one quality, and that one the least mechanical but most vital factor in the conduct of war, the military capacity of our allies shows some unexpected and significant limitations. Japanese leadership is rated higher or lower by British and foreign critics according as personal sympathy with the cause and the character of our allies is warm or lacking. But no observer of the war and no expert of note, judging it from a distance, has pretended that Japanese leadership is equal, or anything like equal, to Japanese *morale* and Japanese organization. The campaign has been a continuous chain of 'soldiers' battles.' With the strategical initiative in their hands to an extent that no belligerent in any other of the great wars of modern times has ever enjoyed, the Mikado's generals have shown no excellence in strategical power and strategical invention. We are in presence here of a military paradox among the most singular imaginable. Upon the one hand, we have unbounded daring in the individual, a devouring verve and concentration in the act of attack, 'the unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield,' the ancient Asiatic indifference to the sacrifice of life in detail. But, upon the other hand, the collective movements of the Mikado's armies have been inconceivably slow, cautious, and careful. The Japanese leaders, prepared to spill blood like flowing water for a tactical result, have shown an unmistakable disinclination to risk the existence of an army as a whole for a strategical result. Here it is evident we are upon an interesting line of inquiry. Marshal Oyama, unlike Admiral Togo, is not rigidly compelled to economize his material; and the generalissimo and his colleagues, upon the contrary, have resorted in every emergency to a terrible expenditure of life as the readiest solution of any immediate problem. This is military stoicism; but it is not military science."

By way of illustration, our English critic directs attention to the vicissitudes of General Stackelberg:

"That officer marched deep into the Liao-tung Peninsula, with 40,000 men—a superior Japanese army in front, another upon his left flank, and with his right flank exposed to the sea. This seemed certain suicide to French and German, as well as to British, military opinion. Defeat was certain; extrication in case of defeat almost hopeless. But it was at Telissu as at the Yalu and Liao-yang. Stackelberg was severely defeated, but neither surrounded nor pursued; and his escape was even more remarkable in its way than Kuropatkin's, and surprised the world the more, as it does not appear to have been aided by any qualities of General Stackelberg's own. It was now that the lack of strategical energy and elasticity in the Japanese movements began to be distinctly

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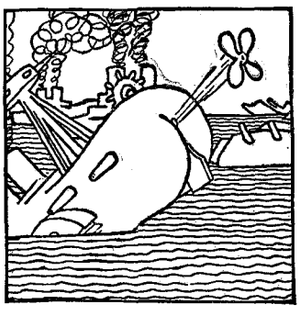
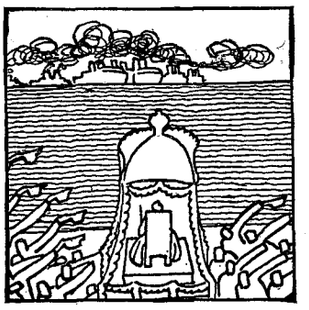
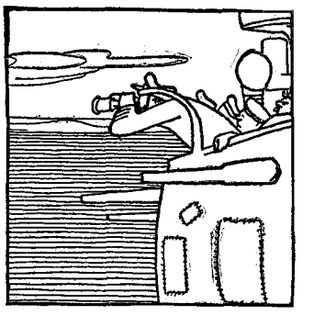


5. ACCIDENT, SEPTEMBER 23, STOI AT REVAL.

6. REPAIRS FROM SEPTEMBER 23 TO OCTOBER 19.



7. LEAVES REVAL IN THE PRESENCE OF THE CZAR AND APPLAUDING PEOPLE.



8. ENEMY'S TORPEDO BOAT SIGHTED, OCTOBER 21. CAUTION ABOARD.

BALTIC FLEET.

suggested. General Kuropatkin, in the mean time, was compelled to risk a perilous delay by remaining at Hai-cheng, within twenty miles of the sea. But no strong effort was made to utilize that fact by forcing a decisive action. General Kuropatkin was pushed slowly back, concentrating all his outlying forces as he went, until he reached Liao-yang. Then the great battle of the land campaign was inevitable. But four months had elapsed from Kuroki's crossing of the Yalu. General Kuropatkin's forces were now heavily increased, completely concentrated, and posted in the situation chosen and prepared by the Russian commander-in-chief himself as the most formidable imaginable. Strategy, as has been said, aims at compelling a hostile enemy to fight under the most unfavorable conditions. But Japanese strategy, at the end of the seventh month of the war, had ended in bringing on the main engagement under conditions the most advantageous to the Russians.

"That the consequences were not disastrous to the Japanese cause was due to the sheer incomparable fighting heroism of the Japanese soldier, with whose just praise the world rings, but was not in the slightest degree due to Japanese generalship. Marshal Oyama, as all eye-witnesses are agreed, made a faulty distribution of his forces. Covering his own communications with excessive caution, he never attempted to bring a decisive force to bear upon the decisive point. General Kuroki made the obvious movement against the Russian communications with insufficient numbers. General Kuropatkin at once flung the mass of his strength against that movement, checkmated it, and nearly crushed it. But Japanese leadership had no resources when brought up, not by anything in the shape of the unexpected, but by the very contingency which ought to have been reckoned for in the most elementary calculations. The Japanese soldier was at once called upon to save the situation for his generals, and military stoicism was again a substitute for military success."

RUSSIA AND "MR. ROOSEVELT'S" PEACE CONFERENCE.

WHEN Theodore Roosevelt invited the nations to a parliament of peace, he "was not unmindful," to quote the words of Mr. Hay's official despatch, "that a great war is now in progress." Neither, it is evident from European press comment, is Russia. She is inferred to be unable to see how the subject of a great war "now in progress" can be excluded from the deliberations of philanthropists who would still the beat of the alarming drum. The psychology of Russia's reluctance to be concerned—just yet—in "Mr. Roosevelt's peace conference," as some European dailies are beginning to term it, is realized, they think, by the President of the United States. Hence, we are told, the analogy drawn in Mr. Hay's official despatch between the situation existing in the Far East and the state of war involving Spain and this republic at the time of the suggestion of the first Hague conference. Mr. Hay wished Russia to note that the peace conference would have to do with absolute, not relative, international ethics, no reference being made to anything mundane of an embarrassingly contemporary character—not even, the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says, "in the Philippines."

The point, says the Paris *Figaro*, is too subtle for the Muscovite mind. Russia, according to the French organ, can not detect Mr. Hay's Spanish-American analogy at all. During the Spanish-American War, France transmitted Spain's desire for peace prior to the formulation of the Czar's suggestion for the original Hague conference. Russia's circular convoking that conference was issued only after the conclusion of peace. The Paris *Gaulois*, mouthpiece of one of the grand ducal groups in St. Petersburg, gives what must be deemed an authoritative expression of the imperial attitude toward the peace conference:

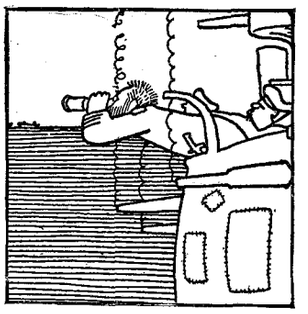
"It seemed, on the one hand, rather difficult for the imperial Government to reject in principle a project destined to complete the noble work of which the Czar was the most convinced apostle and the most ardent promoter. But, on the other hand, did not the state of conflict between Russia and Japan make it incumbent upon the St. Petersburg cabinet to decline the invitation of the United States?

"The Russian Government, rising above all personal considerations, and desirous not to hinder the continuation of an essentially humanitarian and, from every point of view, necessary work, has not hesitated to give its entire assent to the assembly of an international conference in the future. It has simply requested that the meeting be postponed, lest it interfere with the progress of events in the Far East.

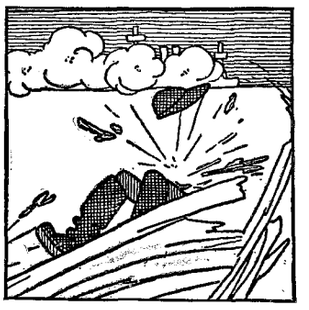
"These considerations are too well founded for the Powers consenting to the conference not to find the request of Russia reasonable. Moreover, it would be difficult to imagine the delegates of Russia seated around the same table with the delegates of Japan at a time when Russians and Japanese were fighting one another in the Far East."

The association of ideas

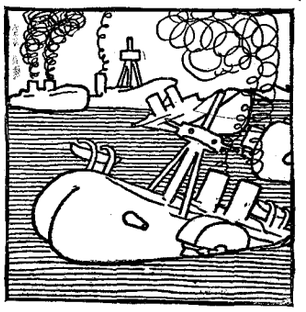
9. NAVAL VICTORY OF SKAGERRAK.



10. TORPEDO BOATS SIGHTED IN NORTH SEA, OCTOBER 23. CAUTION ABOARD.



11. NAVAL VICTORY OFF HULL.



12. ENTRY INTO PORT ARTHUR, DECEMBER 2, 1907.
—From *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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which Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State are most anxious to avoid is the very thing that would assert itself should the conference meet before the war ends, says the Manchester *Guardian*:

"He [Mr. Hay] was careful not to use language connecting the settlement of the present dispute with the proposed conference, and yet it is quite clear that the two are connected in his mind as well as in Mr. Roosevelt's. Is it possible to doubt that they will be similarly connected in the minds of every representative who attends the conference? And when men are in session, day after day, discussing the methods of preventing the horrors of war in general, is it possible that they will not also discuss the means of ending the horrors of a war that is actually going on between Powers both of whom, we should hope, will have representatives at the Congress? Surely not. Whatever may be the subjects for discussion tabulated in the program, the mind of every one present will be driven constantly in the same direction."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is in a state of uneasiness, the London *Spectator* sees excellent reason to believe, and the occasion for this is a source of gratification to the British weekly. The Hohenzollern has noted the growing cordiality between Great Britain and France, and, as "William II. is always seeking to isolate France"—France returning the compliment, we are further assured, by trying to isolate Germany—the result is an "irritated suspicion" in the imperial mind that "Great Britain, with its world-wide power, is swerving toward the Dual Alliance."

The fact of the "swerving" is undeniable, according to both the Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Journal des Débats*, the highest French journalistic authorities on world politics. The effect upon the war, upon the negotiations following the war, and upon the diplomacy of all the great Powers can not fail, they think, to be considerable. "We have the determination to be more attached than ever to those who are our allies and our friends," declared M. Eugène Etienne, leader of the "foreign and colonial group" in the Chamber of Deputies, in the course of a recent debate. He added (and his position as a probable future Minister of Foreign Affairs has led to much comment upon the remark in the Paris press):

"We must not think for a single moment of abandoning an alliance which is dear to us. . . . We are and we shall remain the allies of Russia. We are the friends of England, and we wish to still further strengthen this sentiment because we hope that we shall perhaps be able some day to bring about an understanding between England and Russia." Whereupon the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, known to speak with far more than the average journalist's authority upon so delicate a point, alludes to one important consideration:

"The French are themselves too loyal to Russia to suspect or to suggest that England could be disloyal to her Japanese ally. In all the conversations I have had lately with French statesmen—and I have had a good many—I have been struck with the reasonable view they take on this particular subject. They know perfectly well that England will abide by her obligations to Japan, just as they themselves will abide by their obligations to Russia, but, when once Russia and Japan have made peace, it is expected that, unless one or the other be completely annihilated, which is not likely, they will themselves live on friendly terms and establish relations which will avert all serious conflict for a long time to come. When that has been done, Russia's policy toward England is likely, for obvious reasons, to be a good deal more pacific than before the war. The situation would then, perhaps, be such as to admit of a better understanding with Russia, and there would be ample scope for the friendly offices of France. I should be much surprised if that were not the light in which M. Etienne regarded the possibility of an Anglo-Russian *rapprochement*."

In reply to which the *Journal des Débats* says:

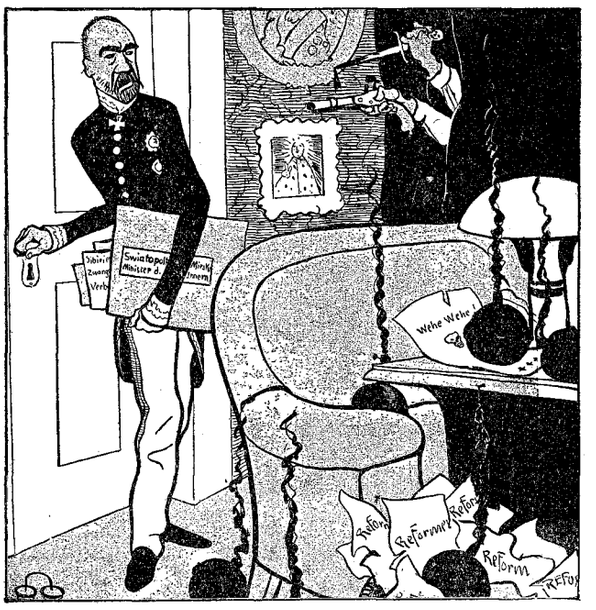
"There are two points to consider in these reservations: in the first place, the eventual attitude of England as ally of Japan; next the eventuality of new Anglo-Russian incidents. As regards the first point, it is evident that it would be necessary to renounce all hope of amelioration of Anglo-Russian relations if it were believed that England might yet be led practically to take sides in favor of Japan in the present war. But this seems very unlikely. Nothing in her treaty of alliance obliges her to do so, since Japan has only a single enemy to face and as everything indicates that this situation will not be modified. As regards fresh unfortunate incidents, it is always possible for one to be brought about. But the way in which former ones have been adjusted is an encouragement to believe that others will be disposed of without much more difficulty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AVE, CÆSAR!

(*Dedicated to the gallant defender of Port Arthur.*)

["The honor of the Russian Eagles is untarnished, and to avoid further bloodshed humanity desires with one accord the surrender of the heroic remnants of the garrison."—*Times*, November 12.]

—*Punch* (London).



SVIATOPOLK-MIRSKI'S OFFICE.

The Russian Ministry of the Interior.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

RULE OR RUIN.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S "AUTOBIOGRAPHY."

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THE time actually covered by Dr. Mitchell's book (which appeared serially in *The Century Magazine*) ends with Braddock's defeat; but the frequent reference to persons and events in the momentous later years of Washington's life gives to the work the effect of including the whole. The book is "in the form of an Autobiography"; that is its one original, its daring, feature. It begins and ends with what purport to be two extracts from Washington's diary. In the first, written at Mount Vernon in 1797, after his second presidential term and two years before his death, he is represented, while reflecting on his past life, as recalling a question of his former aide-de-camp, Colonel Tilghman, if he did not think there was something providential in the way each period of his life had been an education for the next. Feeling this to be true, and now having leisure—deeming it fitting, too, in a man who has little to look forward to and much in retrospect—he resolves to write down, by the aid of his old diaries, and for his own eye only, an account of his youth for the purpose of verifying the aide's view. This account forms the book. The second pretended extract from the diary, dated December 7, 1779, leaves us to infer that Washington's death a week later occurred without his having determined the disposition of the manuscript, which (in accordance with his previously expressed wish that, in case of accident to him, it should not be made public "for a long time") is now first published.

S. WEIR MITCHELL.

The *vraisemblance* of Dr. Mitchell's book is convincing. Its opening sentences have just the tone of some of Washington's diaries and notes. Washington's literary style is well imitated throughout—tho the grammar and spelling are usually correct. The tendency to philosophize, indeed, strikes one as at times perhaps rather marked for Washington, even with his fondness for maxims; and several attempts at humor—clumsy tho they are—suggest query. Still, when we know certain traits existed in a personage, imagined expression of them slightly in excess of what we have actually had does not greatly jar. The picture given is from the life: the Virginia country gentleman, administering his estate, surrounded by the several branches of his family and his friends, repeatedly leaving home at the call of combined interests, finally gladly returning thither and there reviewing his youth while full of memories of his maturity and early old age. The picture is given the proper perspective by two London letters shown to Washington in Braddock's time by Lord Fairfax. One of these frankly states: "It is our way to despise other nations and even our own blood if it has the enterprise to cross the seas." Lord Fairfax's verdict on Braddock, by the way, is worth quoting: "An intelligent fool, George, is the worst fool. His intelligence feeds his folly."

The book adds no fact to our knowledge of Washington's life; it sheds no new light on his character. The sole result is that we have, as the fruit of clever mental gymnastics, a piece of writing that, Washington *might* have composed but did not. No one knowing Dr. Weir Mitchell or his literary work will doubt that, having undertaken to do this, he has done it well. The only question is (as with most compositions of this sort), was it worth doing at all?

A VOLCANIC ROMANCE.

ON ETNA. By Norma Lorimer. Cloth, 336 pp. Price, $1.50. Henry Holt & Company, New York.

SOME two years ago Norma Lorimer's "By the Waters of Sicily" proved a fresh, simple, and agreeably humorous book in which was breathed a vivid and sympathetic feeling for that ancient island. The guide-bookish touches were not too baldly bestowed and a slight love-story was the pleasant decoy that led the reader from place to place. "On Etna" is a love-story whose setting is the same Sicily, but the love-making dominates everything else. From a literary standpoint, it is not as good as its predecessor, but it is entertaining. In its floridity it smacks of the "young lady who writes," and altho there are some well-put thoughts and good descriptive passages, the note is more forced and the substance thinner.

The motif and color are different enough from the usual thing, however, to make "On Etna" enjoyable despite its shortcomings, relative or absolute. A beautiful English girl, Ceres Carresbrook, has come to a *castello* on her father's large estate of "Misterbianco." She is full of eagerness and romance. Twenty armed servitors are the castle's guard, and Mark Sandemans is the young man who looks after the business. He falls promptly in love with the girl, but this is so subordinate to the *grande passion* of the story that it lags superfluous on the stage. That is far more Sicilian. The Mafia flourishes in Sicily and the lava courses of Etna are its favorite habitat. Among the truly celebrated banditti is one known by the flattering sobriquet of the "well-beloved."

A prince, poor and dissolute, has fallen in love with Ceres's prospects as her father's daughter, and makes love to her in the Sicilian fashion by abducting the damsel with the assistance of the banditti with whom he is "in." The "well-beloved" chances to be the bandit to whom this diplomatic mission is entrusted. He is such a courtly, considerate, and effulgently handsome man, besides being a perfect Hercules, that no wonder Ceres succumbs. But she treats him very haughtily, of course, and there are few "passages" of wooing.

Mark Sandemans disguises himself as a goatherd, and gets into their company by bearing the ransom which has been demanded from Ceres's opulent sire. He ultimately betrays the "well-beloved" to the *carabinieri*. Ceres rises to the occasion by telling some robust lies to save the "well-beloved," but in vain. He is thrown into prison and she is returned to her papa. One feels that the author has undertaken a difficult thing in trying to make a matrimonial combination between a redoubtable leader of the Mafia and a slip of an English girl fresh from school. The two are "On Etna," but cold lava streams are the lasting result of that volcano's emotionality. What does happen to the twain the book must tell.

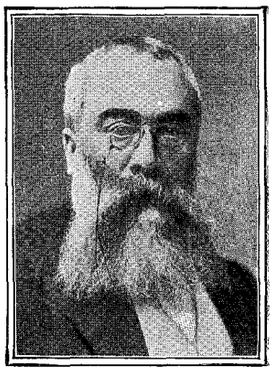
Some insight is afforded into Sicilian manners and habits, and light thrown on the attitude of the community toward the Mafia. Altho the story is light and improbable, the love interest is absorbing in its character.

A VIVID PICTURE OF BYGONE DAYS.

LONDON IN THE TIME OF THE TUDORS. By Sir Walter Besant. Cloth, 415 pp. Price, $7.50. The Macmillan Company.

WITHIN the spacious covers of this book will be found a very mine of information concerning the period covered. Beginning with the first of the Tudor kings, Henry VII, the author follows the reigns of Henry VIII and his respective children, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, closing with the latter's death. The author nominally confines himself to the Tudors, but he is continually pulling himself up, so to speak, in the effort to keep London happenings from running into general national history. Naturally, he finds it almost impossible to picture all the momentous changes which flitted over the face of London town without drawing comparison between the Tudor period and those periods which preceded it. Hence there are copious quotations from the old chroniclers, including Stow, Holinshed, Walsingham, and Bale, not to mention comments of foreign travelers in England.

It is truly a wonderful picture of London's awakening from the repose of long-established habit of thought and plunging into the most strenuous mental activity it has ever known before or since. Not that Englishmen in the bulk really did any thinking for themselves; they were only rebelliously ready to assert themselves against certain abuses of the long established order. Listen to the wail of one of the old chroniclers:



SIR WALTER BESANT.

"I judge this to be true and utter it with heaviness, that neither the Britons under the Romans and Saxons, nor yet the English people under the Danes and Normans, had ever such damage of their learned monuments as we have seen in our time. Our posterity may well curse this wicked fact of our age; this unreasoning spoil of England's most noble antiquities. How many admirable manuscripts of the fathers, school-men, and commentators were destroyed by this means? What number of historians of all ages and countries? The Holy Scriptures themselves, as much as these gospellers pretended to regard them, underwent the fate of the rest. If a book had a cross on it, it was condemned for popery, and those with lines and circles were interpreted the black art and destroyed for conjuring. And thus, as Fuller goes on, Divinity was profaned, mathematics suffered for correspondence with evil spirits, physic was maimed, and a riot committed on the law itself."

Mr. Besant makes us see these things as if they were passing before our very eyes—this transition from the easy, merry England of the olden time into the self-assertive England out of which emerged the modern spirit. The change was terrible in many of its aspects. "The Church had taken over to herself the whole Mediæval charity." We may see the working of her open houses, their feeding of the sick, the unfortunate, and the lazy. With the suppression of monasteries came the closing of all hospitals. The city made an effort to care for its freedmen and the guilds and companies for their own; but who was

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to care for the "masterless men and women," the "vagabonds"? Of these, the author says, "we know nothing and cannot estimate the sufferings, because there were no journalists to publish the things they saw, and the sick and poor lay unheeded and starved and died unknown and uncared for in the dirt and misery of the Tudor slum. Of the neglect, dirt, and ignorance which caused the plagues, sweating sicknesses, and other "visitations of Providence" which swept periodically over London, the author gives graphic description.

The book enables us to see clearly why Elizabeth made so many laws for the punishment and suppression of rogues, vagabonds, and masterless men—the result of her father's handiwork at confiscation. And yet how effectively he compels our admiration for the masterfulness of those Tudors, their bravery in the face of danger, moral or physical, the qualities which made the people devoted to them despite their tyrannies! No book has ever brought better before the eyes of the reader the strength and weakness, the coarseness and the femininity, the finesse and the humanness, of Elizabeth. But at the end we are left as much in doubt as all unbiased historians leave us as to the real character of this masterful "Virgin Queen."

AN ENGLISH DUMAS.

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE. By Stanley J. Weyman. Cloth, 423 pp. Price, $1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. WEYMAN'S deft hand is seen almost at its best in this his latest work. With Mr. Haggard he was the first to revive the old novel of adventure, and he always feels at home upon French soil. But of late he has aimed at something more than mere adventure. Instead of the clash of swords, he tries to picture the clash of temperaments, and is often remarkably successful. In the present volume, for instance, the final struggle of wills between the Abbess of Vlaye and the man she trapped into becoming her husband is admirably portrayed. So, too, M. des Ageaux, the hero, shows a nice discrimination of means to an end in his treatment of the old count and his children, tho among these Bonne, who in some sort is the heroine, and her brother Roger do not leave a very deep impress upon our memory.

STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

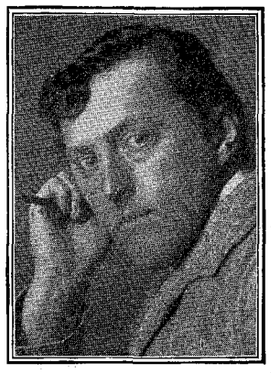
The story tells how M. des Ageaux was ordered by Henry IV. to regain possession of Vlaye under penalty of losing the tenancy of Penigorve, and a time limit was given for the task. Thanks in large measure to the intrigue of the Abbess of Vlaye, he succeeds in his task after undergoing all sorts of adventures on the way. The interposition of a family friend, the Duke of Joyeuse, is used time and again to get him out of difficulty; but Joyeuse himself is an attractive, striking character, mixing up the consolations of religion with the joys of fighting. The scene in which, after having killed the Count of Vlaye, he orders the retainer out of the room and then sinks, in an ecstasy of religious devotion, beside the corpse of the man he had killed, is more than usually impressive. On the other hand the final scene of the book, wherein the same corpse is placed upon the war-horse of the count, armed cap-a-pie, and thus led to its last resting-place, is unnecessarily melodramatic and somewhat out of tone with the general spirit of Mr. Weyman's work.

Altogether, a notable achievement which will only help to confirm the impression that in Mr. Weyman we have the nearest reproduction in English of old Father Dumas. If he only possessed the Frenchman's humor!

DAVID AND URIAH—REVISED VERSION.

THE SIN OF DAVID. By Stephen Phillips. Cloth, 141 pp. Price, $1.25 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS has hitherto shown a quasi-parasitic tendency in his dramatic attempts. He has chosen some well-known world story like that of the Odyssey, of Herod and Salome, of Paolo and Francesca, and dressed it up in dramatic form with an opulence of diction and a world of imagination that have fairly dazzled his readers at least, if they have not particularly attracted large theatrical audiences. In this further instalment of his dramatic works, Mr. Phillips takes a new departure, tho he still recognizes his dependence on the legends of the past. In the present instance it is the episode of David's life connected with Uriah the Hittite for which Mr. Phillips finds a modern parallel. The new story is the same as the old with a difference. The soldier-husband, who in this case is sent to his death, is displayed in somewhat heavy lines as a Pharisee of Pharisees, and so far some of our indignation at the sin of David is mollified. The story pursues its course, and the young son of the modern analogue of David dies a mysterious death, which leads to a confession on David's part to his wife, and her determination to leave him, and then her somewhat sudden and unexpected reversal of her decision on seeing that her second husband has the dead child's eyes. This is modernity with a vengeance, and on the whole we prefer the simple pathos of the original story. Still, it must be remembered in Mr. Phillips's favor that in an Oriental state of society the feelings of the woman were taken as nonexistent.



STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

On the whole, Mr. Phillips has succeeded in giving a very dramatic ring to his incidents, the end of the second act being especially effective. As the condemned husband rides clattering away, his would-be successor reads from the Bible the story of David and Uriah. This would make a very effective "curtain." On the other hand the long-drawn-out colloquy between the husband and wife at the end of the third act would have to be acted with exquisite skill before it could be effective on the stage. The language of the play is somewhat chastened compared with the earlier efforts. There is something of the direct simplicity of a Ford in the style, and very few of the quaint Elizabethan conceits with which Mr. Phillips used to favor us. His language is not so ornate, but it is no less effective as poetry. Still, purple patches are fewer, and the book can scarcely be read as most of the preceding dramas can, merely for its poetry. What he has gained in dramatic force Mr. Phillips has lost in poetic beauty.

BRILLIANT FRENCH WOMEN.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FRENCH COURT. By Geraldine Brooks. Cloth, 290 pp. Price, $1.50. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

MISS BROOKS has taken ten of the French women who have made careers for themselves and have become known to the whole world as types of the Gallic feminine character, and made pleasant résumés of their lives. They will prove interesting mainly to those not already familiar with the sweetly vivacious and witty Marquise de Sévigné; the intellectual and sensitive Mme. de la Fayette, the devoted friend of de la Rochefoucauld; the practical and strong Mme. Geoffrin, a plebeian with an aristocratic salon, which she governed like an empress; the sad-fated, passionately loving Julie de Lespinasse, whom Mrs. Humphry Ward has turned into a novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter"; the heroic and classic figure of Mme. Roland; the blithe, gifted portraitist, Mme. Le Brun; the stately and imperious Mme. de Staël; the loveliest woman since Helen, as gracious as she was fair, Mme. Récamier; the less well-known singer, Mme. Valmore; and the literary *mondaine*, who has chronicled Napoleon the First's court, at which she was lady-in-waiting to the Empress Josephine, Mme. de Rémusat.

GERALDINE BROOKS.

Portraits accompany each of the sketches. The account of Mme. Roland is very much longer than any of the others, but not the most interesting. The last two are the least in importance. Mlle. Lespinasse and Mesdames Geoffrin, La Fayette, and Récamier are noted as creators of salons, and the salon is that little kingdom which a clever, brilliant, and fascinating woman of France makes most peculiarly her own. Mme. de Sevigné and Mme. de la Fayette were trained, so to speak, in the Hôtel de Rambouillet, but had much seriousness, despite the former's sprightly vein, which secured her against its affectations and *niaiseries*. None of the dames Miss Brooks has selected for her affectionate treatment can be called *précieuses*.

There are many interesting things told of each, and no matter how much one has read about characters such as these, he is likely to find some new and entertaining points in their treatment by a new pen. It may be safely said that Sainte-Beuve's papers on these same ladies will not suffer by contrast, and that they supply a more acute analysis of their respective characters. But Miss Brooks is reliable in what she gives, and entertaining in her manner.

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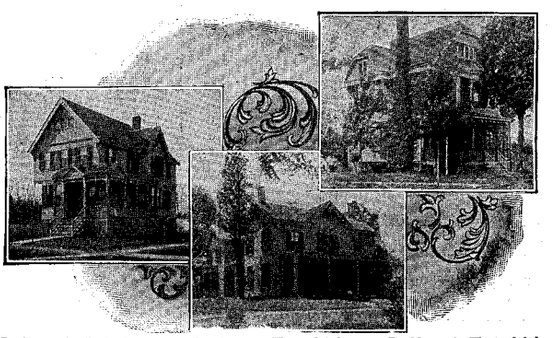

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2	"	"	900	"	–	" "	1,000
6	"	"	1,000	"	–	" "	1,200
7	"	"	1,100	"	–	" "	1,300
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"Surgical Treatment of Bright's Disease."—George M. Edebohls. (Frank E. Lisiecki.)

"New Tables of Stone."—Henry M. Simmons. (James H. West Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Strategy of Great Railroads."—Frank H. Spearman. (Charles Scribner's Sons $1.50 net.)

"A History of Criticisms."—George Saintsbury. (Dodd, Mead & Co., vol. iii., $3.50 net.)

"Raiderland."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"Scroggins."—John Uri Lloyd. (Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.)

"Makers of Songs."—Anna Alice Chapin. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

"With Kuroki, in Manchuria." Frederick Palmer. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"The Age of Innocence."—Walter Russell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2 net.)

"The Marathon Mystery,"—Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50 net.)

"*Economic* Essays."—Charles Franklin Dunbar; ed. by O. M. W. Sprague. (The Macmillan Company, $2.50 net.)

"Thackeray in the United States."—James Grant Wilson. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $10 net.)

"Personal Hygiene."—Walter L. Pyle. (W. B. Saunders & Co., $1.50 net.)

"Beauty Through Hygiene."—Dr. Emma E. Walker. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1 net.)

"The Christian's Relation to Evolution."—Franklin Johnson. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Land of Riddles."—Dr. Hugo Ganz. (Harper & Brothers, $2 net.)

"Witchery Ways."—Amos R. Wells. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"Her Fiance."—Josephine Daskam. (Henry Altemus Co.)

"The Middle Ages."—Thomas J. Shahan. (Benziger Brothers, $2 net.)

"Chuggins."—H. Irving Hancock. (Henry Altemus Company.)

"A National Idol."—Charles Felton Pidgin. (Henry Altemus Company.)

"Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Iowa."—Richard C. Barrett. (B. Murphy.)

"The Lost Faith."—William T. Browne. (Peter Eckler, $1.)

"Still on the Search."—George Otis Draper. (Peter Eckler.)

"Modern French Songs."—Bemberg to Franck, vol. i. Edited by Philip Hale. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50)

"Songs by Thirty Americans."—Edited by Rupert Hughes. (Oliver Ditson Company, paper $1.50.)

"Modern French Songs."—Georges to Widor, vol. ii. Edited by Philip Hale. (Oliver Ditson Company, $2.50.)

"An Outline of Municipal Government."—George Arthur Ingalls. (Matthew Bender, $0.75.)

"Toasts and Tributes."—Arthur Gray. (Rhode & Haskins, $1.25.)

"Toasts."—Compiled by W. M. Rhoads. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"The Eve of War."—W. Bert Foster. (Penn Publishing Company $1.25.)

"Winning His Way to West Point."—Captain Paul B. Malone. (Penn Publishing Company.)

"In Doublet and Hose."—Luch Foster Madison (Penn Publishing Company, $1.25.)

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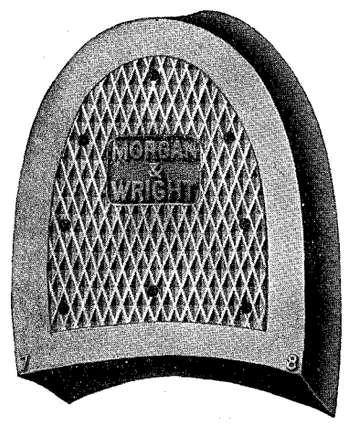

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Just as a sponge soaks up water.

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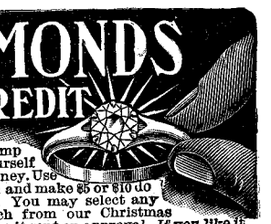

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To protect the shoe-buying public from deception and to afford an easy, yet inconspicuous, means of identification, all Diamond Fast Color Eyelets have been marked with a small diamond ◆ slightly raised on the face of each eyelet.

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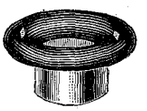

This is a small item, but an important one, particularly as the retail shoe price is not changed by it. You can afford the best when it costs you nothing extra.

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By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

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The smartest childern out!—
But widder Shelton's little Saul

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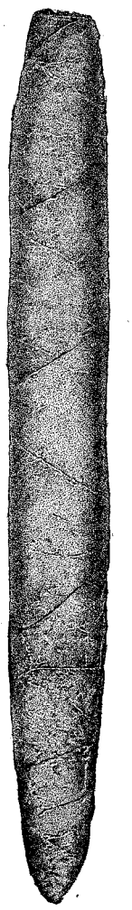

Some men seem to think there is a catch somewhere, a "nigger in the woodpile," if you please. There is none. How could there be? You have the cigars and the money. You are at liberty to send me whichever you see fit. But to make the matter stronger, I have attached a coupon to this advertisement which, if you will cut out on the dotted lines, you will readily see is a contract that I cannot well dodge.

On the flap label of every box of Shivers' Panetela Cigars appears this

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Could any man afford to put that guarantee on his merchandise, over his signature, if it was a lie? Would you?

I do not know of a cigar the equal of this that retails for less than ten cents. I manufacture every cigar that I sell, consequently *know* of what they are made and how they are made, something that the mere dealer cannot possibly know.

My only possibility of continued success is *re-orders*, and the best evidence that I can here give is that I am receiving them in constantly increasing numbers.

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Shivers' Panetelas
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You may ship me, carriage prepaid, one hundred of your Panetela cigars under the following conditions; I am to have the privilege of smoking ten of the cigars, and if, for any reason, I am not pleased with them, I am at liberty to return the remaining ninety by express, at your expense, and there is to be no charge for the cigars consumed. If I elect to keep the cigars, I agree to remit the price for them, $5.00, within ten days.

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Beats all *I* know about!
He's weakly-like—in p'int o' *health*,
But strong in word and deed
And heart and head, and snap and spunk,
And allus in the lead!

Come hones' by it, fer his Pa—
Afore he passed away—
He was a leader—(Lord, I'd like
To hear him preach to-day!)
He led *his* flock; he led in prayer
Fer spread o' Peace—and when
Nothin' but *War* could spread it, he
Was first to lead us *then!*

So little Saul has grit to take
Things jes as they occur;
And sister Shelton's proud o' him
As he is proud o' her!
And when she "got up"—jes fer him
And little playmates all—
A Chris'mus-tree,—they ever' one
Was there but little Saul.—

Pore little chap was sick in bed
Next room; and Doc was there,
And said the children might file past,
But go right back to where
The *tree* was, in the settin'-room.
And Saul jes laid and smiled—
Ner couldn't nod, ner wave his hand,
It hurt so—Bless the child!

And so they left him there with Doc—
And warm tear of his Ma's. . . . .
Then—sudden-like—high over all
Their laughture and applause—
They heerd,—"I don't care *what* you git
On yer old Chris'mus tree,
'Cause *I'm* got somepin' *you* all haint,—
I'm got the pleurisy!"

—*From The Cosmopolitan.*

A Call to the Mountains.

(A LETTER TO JOHN BURROUGHS FROM R. W. GILDER.)

I called you once to the sea,
Come now to the mountains;
Climb the earth's ramparts with me,
Drink deep at her fountains.

On the food that you love make merry;
Forget grind and grief
In the red and the tang of the berry
The bronze of the leaf.

Chestnuts are ripe on the bough,
And the burrs all are bursting;
For a tramp with you, John, I vow!
I am hungering and thirsting.

Come, John, or you'll be to blame;
The birds wait your biding.
One of them, hearing your name,
Flashed forth from its hiding.

See, it is searching for you—
On the bare bough rocking;
Pecking, and looking askew,
Its small head cocking.

And yonder a stray wing flitters;
A great hawk soars.
The lakelet gleams and glitters;
The high wind roars.

Nearer, from field and thicket,
Come musical calls;
The tinkling clear note of cricket,
Chime of ripples and falls.

From the meadow far up to the height
The leaves all are turning;
By the time you have come to the sight
The world will be blazing and burning.

John of Birds, tarry not till
The first wild snow-flurry;
Voices of forest and hill
Cry hurry and hurry!

—*From the Critic.*

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A Song of Christmastide.

By Ernest Neal Lyon.

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Thy Fortune-shield rang silverly;
A fruitful field and golden store,
A multitude would ask no more.
Indeed, a comely thing to see
Is wealth that weddeth Charity.

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
A fairly-won nobility;
A stately lineage and proud,
With crest baronial endowed.
"Noblesse oblige!" thy motto be,—
The guerdon of gentility!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Ah, thou with sunshine witchery!
Thy random smile a heart may bind
In skeins the reason can't unwind.
The Inner Peace illumine thee,
And keep thee fair for Heaven to see!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
A wonder-worker's magicry!
Imagination's voice and wing
To soar the upper air and sing,
In notes of purer minstrelsy,
The Dream and Vision yet to be!

Heaven lendeth goodly gifts to thee,—
Saith one, "I must forgotten be:
Nor fortune mine, nor noble blood."
Thy gift, dear heart, is doing good.
Thy comrade—to Gethsemane,—
Is still the Man of Galilee!

Forfend, our gracious Lord, that we
Should ever bury covertly
Or fling in wastrel discontent
The precious gifts Thy love hath lent,—
But "to the least of these" may be
Thy servants in humility!

—*From Success.*

The Star in the East

By Birginia Vioren Harrison.

O, a new star, a new star
Blazed like a lamp of gold.
For closely pressed to Mary's breast
The Savior Jesus lay at rest,
As prophets had foretold.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the night wind, the night wind
A new song found to sing,
Caught from the gleaming angel choir,
With harps of light and tongues of fire,
To praise the new-born King.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the worship, the worship,
And myrrh and incense sweet,
Which shepherd kings from far away
Had brought with golden gifts to lay
At the Savior Jesus' feet.

(But little Judas, as he slept,
Stirred in his mother's arms and wept.)

O, the shadow, the shadow
Of the cross upon the hill.
But yet the babe, who was to bear
The whole world's weight of sin and care,
On Mary's heart lay still.

(But Judas', mother, with a cry,
Kissed him and wept, she knew not why.)

—*From Leslie's Weekly.*

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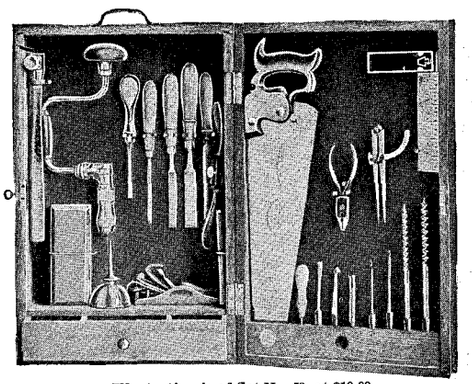
Tools & Hardware



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PERSONALS.

King Edward's Legs and the Painter.—Mr. Edwin E. A. Abbey has almost finished his picture of the gorgeous coronation scene in Westminster Abbey. The final brush-strokes in this attempt by an American painter, writes James Creelman in the New York *World*, to represent the medieval pomp which survives in modern England were deferred by a suggestive incident:

King Edward, by whose command Mr. Abbey undertook the work, had looked at the great canvas, and the sweep and glow of it pleased him. The beautiful handling of the resplendent coronation robe appealed to his frank love of color.

Presently, it is said, a courtier, having in mind the human nature of kings, whispered in the royal ear that it was a pity the robe hid the royal legs from sight—His Majesty had such fine legs.

Being but a man, after all, the king bit hard at the delicate bait, and Mr. Abbey was asked to readjust the robe in such a way as to reveal one of His Majesty's legs. The leg was painted from a model with handsome limbs.

When the king saw the picture again he was delighted. The firm, graceful line of the calf, curving so elegantly in white silk hose, stirred the royal imagination. He insisted that both legs should be shown. This, of course, necessitated a more serious change in the arrangement of the robe, the key of the whole scheme of color, and therefore a modification of the general tone of the picture.

A Friendly View of Kuropatkin.—Dr. Sven Hedin, the great Swedish explorer and a friend of General Kuropatkin, gives this estimate of the Russian general, in a letter to the London *Times:*

The first time I personally had the honor to meet General Kuropatkin he was military commander of the new province of Transcaspia. That was in October, 1890, and at Askabad, where he had his headquarters. When I called upon him my overcoat was taken charge of by a Cossack, and I was ushered into a large hall where I was received and my visit announced by an aide-de-camp. . . . When I let fall the remark that upon my return home I intended to write a book about Turkestan, Kuropatkin replied humorously that there were no secrets in Askabad. I was at perfect liberty to go where I liked; I might freely visit all the institutions in the town, might count the soldiers in the barracks, as well as the big guns, the rifles and the cartridges in the magazines, sketch whatever I thought fit, and, he added, "You may even write articles about it all to *The Times* if you like." If I met with any difficulty I had only to report the matter to him and he would see me righted.

In April, 1899, I met Kuropatkin several times. On one of these occasions we were sitting at his writing-table discussing my contemplated journey when a Cossack entered bringing a huge bundle of papers in a sealed portfolio. While the general was turning them over I took the liberty of asking him what was the meaning of the peculiar marks in blue pencil which I saw on the margins. Kuropatkin told me that they were the military reports of the week which the Czar had just read, and that the blue pencil marks were made by his imperial Majesty's own hand. One particular mark meant "I approve," another expressed the opposite, while a third signified "I want further details," and so on. I gave utterance to my astonishment that the Czar found time to read through all those reports, whereupon Kuropatkin answered: "Yes, and it is even more astonishing how he finds the time for reading through all the reports of all the other Ministries." . . . . . .

Everybody who has been brought into personal contact with General Kuropatkin must acknowledge that it would be difficult to meet with a more amiable and attractive personality. What most impresses one about the powerful yet harmonious nature of the man

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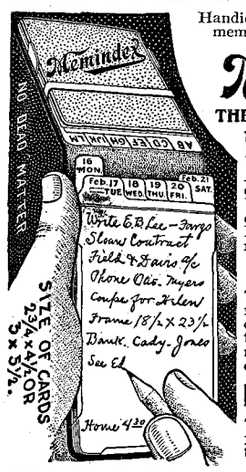

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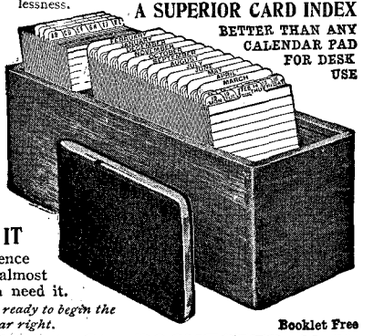

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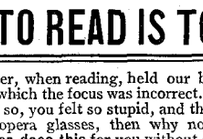

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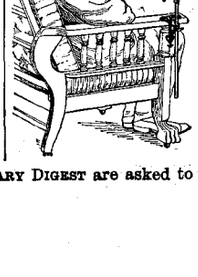

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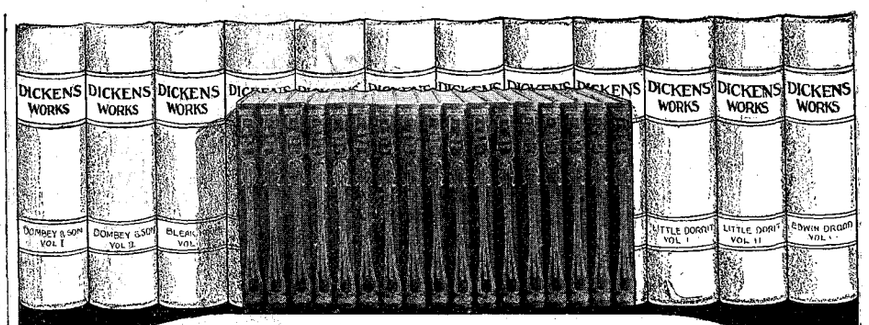
is the air of unruffled calm and serenity which sits upon his features. His face bears the unmistakable stamp of goodness, consideration, and self-control. At this moment he knows that all his tactical and strategical movements are matters of history and will afford a subject of study and of criticism to numberless eager students. But I am convinced that even amid the thunder of the cannon at Liao-yang he was possessed of the same absolutely unshaken calm with which he reviewed the Turkomân militia on the plains outside of Askabad. Never has a deprecatory word been uttered about him behind his back, and never has a Russian general been regarded with greater confidence and love by all, from the Czar himself down to the meanest soldier in the ranks. He will have nothing to do with favoritism or nepotism; he is known for his incorruptible sense of justice, and in making his promotions he has never been guided by any other considerations except those of merit and capacity. If he has any favorites at all in the army they are the simple Cossacks. He has never abused his power. His own brother, whom I met at Osh in 1902, was then filling a very subordinate post as *pomoshnik* or assistant to the chief of that small and insignificant town, which might indeed almost be regarded as a place of deportation in the heart of Asia.

I have heard people express astonishment that General Kuropatkin should carry ikons or sacred images with him to the seat of war in the Far East. But it must not be forgotten that General Kuropatkin is a genuine orthodox Russian of the old stamp, and notwithstanding his intimacy with Western Europeans, especially Frenchmen, he has always remained a Russian. At the same time I believe he is much too practical a man to put his trust in sacred images alone; his position renders it necessary that he should, at all events outwardly, show them all reverence, for nothing less than that is demanded of their leader by the Russian soldiers, who are often superstitious and generally have been brought up under the influence of ignorant priests. Nevertheless, Kuropatkin is himself a truly religious man in the best sense of the word; but in war he places his reliance principally upon his men and his own counterstrokes of tactics and strategy.

Postprandial Courtesies.—United States Consul Tompkins, who has represented this country in Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, for twenty years, tells the following story of the former President of the "Black Republic," Heureaux, or "Lili" as he was generally known. Edwin Warren Guyol, who gets the story from Mr. Tompkins, narrates it in December *Lippincott's Magazine*:

"Lili reveled in cruelty, and delighted in relating anecdotes that illustrated his fiendish enjoyment of performances which stamped him as being a pervert. One of his favorite after-dinner yarns was about his brother's popularity. Should a guest comment upon the excellence of his host's cigars, Lili would say: 'Yass; —— good smoke, dose cigar-r-r. So say my brudder. You hear 'bout dat brudder of mine? Non? Est b'en, I tell you. My brudder one time go by de interior always, an' tell dose peep back dere how much dey been need dis an' need dat, an' how he been goin' see if can not help get dose t'ing. Bimeby I fin' he getting too penickitus, too——populous wid dos peep. Pop'larity not too ——healt'y in San Domingo for odder mans dan Presidente. One day my brudder catch himself lock up in dose carcel. Two, t'ree



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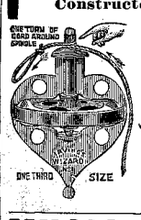

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mont's pass by. One mornin' my tailor, my barber, my shoe man go in dose carcel; dey shave my brudder, dress him up like dey been order. Den de jail alcalde give my brudder loose in de street an' han' him note from me, askin' him come have *diner* wid me dat night.

"'He come. When we have finish eat, my brudder light fine cigar-r-r an' say, "Lili, dese cigar-r-r —— fine smoke." An I say, like I been tell you, "Yass, —— good smoke. An' you mus' smoke him slow, my brudder, 'cause dis your las' cigar-r-r. You been get too penickitus, too —— populous. Pop'larity not healt'y in Santo Domingo for odder mans dan Presidente. When you finish dat smoke, you say *adios*, an' go be shot."

"'My brudder he say, "*Est b'en*, Lili, I know when you have me from dose carcel you make some devilish t'ing."

"'Bimeby he finish he cigar-r-r, shake han', say *adios*, an' go be shot by my soldier. I give him gran' *funebre* an' fine mobble grave, an' I make carve on dat stone, "A little popularity is a dangerous thing—in Santo Domingo." Ha! Good story always make good smoke tas'e better, *non?*'"

An Interesting Letter.— Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells, in *Collier's Weekly*, of an amusing rebuke once given by Thomas Bailey Aldrich to Prof. E. S. Morse for the latter's illegible handwriting. According to Dr. Hale, Mr. Aldrich came at the professor in this wise:

"My Dear Morse: It was very pleasing to me to get your recent letter. Perhaps I should have been more pleased had I been able to decipher the same. I have not been able to master any of it beyond the date, which I knew, and the signature, which I guessed at. This is a singular and perpetual charm in a letter of yours; it never grows old; it never loses its novelty. One can say to oneself every morning: 'Here's that letter of Morse's. I haven't read it yet. I think I'll take another shy at it to-day, and maybe I shall, in the course of a few months, be able to make out what he means by those t's that look like w's and those i's that have no eyebrows.' Other letters are read and thrown away, but yours are kept forever—unread. One of them will last a reasonable man a lifetime. Admiringly yours, T. B. ALDRICH."

Whistler's Lost Sketches.—It is not generally known, says *Success*, that the late James McNeil Whistler once lost some of his best South American sketches. He told the story to Arthur Jerome Eddy, as follows:

"I went out to Valparaiso in a sailing-ship. I was the only passenger. During the voyage I made quite a number of sketches and painted one or two sea views,—pretty good things, I thought at the time. On arriving in port, I gave them to the purser to take back to England for me. On my return, I did not find the package and made inquiries for the purser. He had changed ship and had disappeared entirely. Many years passed, when, one day, a friend, visiting my studio, said:

"'By the way, I saw some marines by you in the oddest place you can imagine.'

"'Where?' I asked, amazed.

"'I happened in the room of an old fellow who had once been purser on a South American ship, and saw tacked on the wall several sketches which I recognized as yours. I looked at them closely and asked where he got them.

"'"Oh, these things," he said; "why a chap who went out with us once painted them on board ship, and gave them to me. Don't amount to much, do they?"

"'"Why, man, they are by Whistler!"

"'"Whistler," he said, blankly, "who's Whistler?"

"'"Why, Whistler the artist,—the great painter."

"'"Whistler, Whistler,—I believe that was his name. But that chap warn't no painter. He was just a swell who went out with the captain. He thought he could paint some and gave me these things when we got to Valparaiso. No, I don't think I care to let them go,—for, somehow or other, they look more like the sea than real pictures."'"

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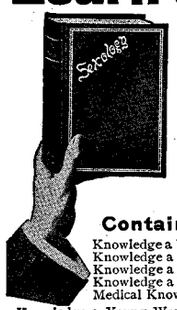

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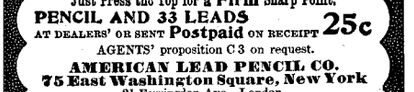

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Experience.—

"Regarding a woman," said Henpeck,
"To this sad conclusion I've come:
When man puts a ring on her finger
He puts himself under her thumb."
—Philadelphia *Press*.

Willing to Help.—"Who is that? What do you want?" called the sleepy man.

"'Sh! Keep quiet if you value your life," hissed the burglar. "It's only money I'm after."

"Wait a minute, and I'll get up and help you hunt for it."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

A Big Pill.—"What is it, my Pet?"

"Oh, Mum—Mummy—I dreamt I'd sw-swallowed myself. Have I?"—*Punch*.

His Last Request.—CASEY: "Pat, if Oi die and ye come to me wake Oi want ye to promise me wan thing."

COSTIGAN: "Name ut, Moike—name ut!"

CASEY: "Promise me thot whin th' scrapping begins ye'll belt me wan or two good wans in th' jaw jist fer the sake of owld lang syne!"—*Puck*.

She Meant Well.—"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Bull, "I want you to be good while I'm out."

"I'll be good for a nickel," replied Tommy.

"Tommy," said she, "I want you to remember that you can not be a son of mine unless you are good for nothing."—Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

Home Without a Mother.—Howard and Dorothy were discussing family matters.

"When I am a man," said Howard, "I intend to marry Cousin Allan."

"You can't do that," answered Dorothy, "because men don't marry one another."

"I can so," persisted Howard. "I should like to know why not?"

"Because," said Dorothy, looking very wise, "their children would have two papas and no mammas."—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

She was Worried.—THE MINISTER: "My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way."

BEREAVED WIDOW: "They haven't all gone, have they!"—*Tit-Bits*.

An Early Riser.—"Children," observed the parson, "are the sunshine of our lives."

"That's right," rejoined Newpop, with a large sigh, "and son-rise for me is about 2 A.M."—Chicago *News*.

So Natural.—MRS. CASSIDY: "'Twas very natural he looked."

MRS. CASEY: "Aye, shure he looked fur all the wurld loike a loive man layin' there dead."—*Illustrated Bits*.

Plausible Theory.—"I think I'll try filling the tires of my automobile with illuminating gas," said the amateur chauffeur.

"Good joke," gurgled his fool friend. "Expect to make it light. Ha, ha!"

"Nothing of the kind," rejoined the amateur chauffeur. "I thought it might increase the speed of the machine. Just think how the stuff makes the wheels of a gas-meter spin around."—Columbus *Dispatch*.

Her One Regret.—FRESHMAN: "That's a beautiful song. It simply carries me away."

SHE: "I'm sorry I didn't sing it early in the evening."—*Ohio Wesleyan Transcript*.

Parental Promptitude.—WILLIE: "Mamma, I think I like God better than I do papa."

MRS. SLIMSON: "Why, Willie?"

WILLIE: "Well, papa punishes me a great deal quicker than God does."—*Collier's Weekly*.

A Quadruped in Skirts.—Mrs. Van Dyne is very popular, notwithstanding her habit of saying embarrassing things occasionally. Recently she ad-

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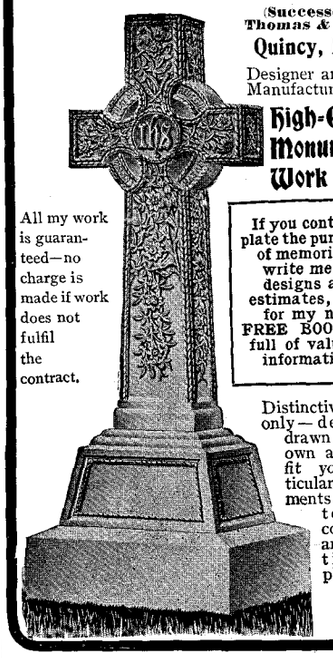

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mired a pretty desk belonging to a friend and ordered a duplicate. When hers came she was sure it was not like the other. The next evening at a card party she was seated near the desk which had caught her fancy. Scrutinizing it closely, she suddenly electrified those near her by exclaiming: "Now I know what's the matter! Kitty Carter's hind legs are crooked and mine are straight."

She explained later that this extraordinary statement meant merely that Mrs. Carter s desk had four curved legs, while her own had two straight ones and two curved, and that she had had no intention of casting reflections upon any part of Mrs. Carter's anatomy.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 28.—An attack on the Russian eastern flank of the Shakhe (Sha-Ho) River is repulsed; Kuropatkin reports that his troops buried 230 Japanese bodies after the engagement. The Baltic battle-ship division, according to reports, is coaling off the coast of German Southwest Africa.

November 29.—Official despatches from Port Arthur show that the Japanese attack is being directed chiefly against 203-Metre Hill, and the Sung-Shu forts. The Russian destroyer *Prouzitelny* arrives with a hole in her hull at Brest, France; M. Pelletan, French Minister of Marine, gives permission to make repairs. Admiral Fournier is appointed by France to serve on the international commission which is to investigate the North Sea case.

November 30.—The Japanese capture a section of 203-Metre Hill, which is regarded as one of the main forts of the defenders of Port Arthur. General Kuropatkin reports that the Japanese are falling back from the neighborhood of Sin-Tsin-Tin, about 70 miles east of Mukden, and that a force of Russians is closely following the retirement. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis is appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States on the commission that is to investigate the North Sea incident.

December 1.—Skirmishes continue along the Shakhe without evidence of a general action.

December 2.—St. Petersburg, it is said, has practically abandoned hope of Port Arthur's relief.

December 3.—A truce of six hours is arranged at Port Arthur to enable each side to bury its dead and remove the wounded from the slopes of 203-Metre Hill.

December 4.—Reports from the Japanese at Port Arthur show that the desperate assaults which resulted in the capture of 203-Metre Hill lasted four days, and that the Russians made six unsuccessful attempts to recapture the position. Sixty thousand fresh Japanese troops arrive at the Shakhe River as reinforcements for Oyama.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 28.—Russia accepts the invitation of the United States to conclude an arbitration treaty.

The mayor of Moscow, say the reports, intends to call a meeting of the mayors of all the Russian cities to discuss reforms in municipal government.

The Panama grievances are laid before Secretary Taft at a conference in Panama.

November 29.—Italy and Denmark announce their willingness to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States.

December 1.—General Diaz is inaugurated as President of Mexico for the seventh time.

December 4.—William H. Taft, United States Secretary of War, settles all the differences between the United States and Panama by an agreement, the principal provisions of which are that Panama shall have all the customs receipts of the canal zone, shall reduce her tariff and port charges and that free trade shall apply between the canal zone and Panama.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 28.—Senator Hale of Maine declares himself strongly opposed to any tariff revision.

November 30.—Thomas E. Watson, in a speech assailing the Democratic party, predicts that Bryan will be nominated by the Democrats in 1908 and defeated.

The Senator Smoot inquiry is to be resumed on December 12.

Speaker Cannon declares that there will be no extravagance in public expenditures, and no tariff agitation at the short session of Congress.

December 2.—Senator Fairbanks announces his in-

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tention to serve as a Senator until he is inaugurated as Vice-President on March 4.

December 3.—Gross frauds are disclosed in the bearing of the contempt cases growing out of the election in Colorado.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 28.—The Department of Commerce begins its investigation of the petroleum industry.

November 29.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington from his trip to St. Louis.

Attorney General Moody reports at the Cabinet meeting that guessing contests in publications are illegal.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture shows that the farm products of the country in 1904 was worth about $4,900,000,000, an increase of nearly 10 per cent. as compared with 1903.

The eight-hour law is declared unconstitutional by the New York State Court of Appeals.

December 1.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis closes.

December 2.—Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the aged actress, dies in Chicago.

December 3.—The armored cruiser *Tennessee* is launched at Philadelphia.

December 4.—Government statistics show that the exports of manufacturers for the year will exceed $666,000,000, the highest previous record.

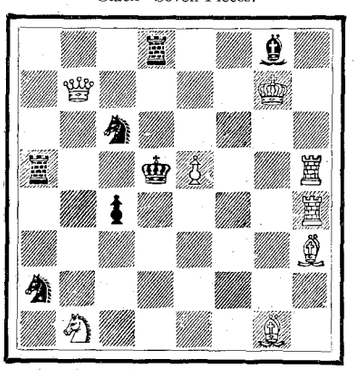
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 1,010.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by THE REV. GILBERT DOBBS, and MURRAY MABBLE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

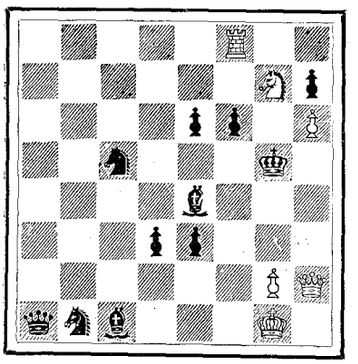
3r2b1; 1Q4K1; 2s5; r2kP2R; 2p4R; 7B; s7; 1S4B1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 1,011.

By E. PALKOSKA.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

5R2; 6Sp; 4pp1P; 2s3k1; 4b3; 3pp3; 6PQ; qsb3K1.

White mates in three moves.

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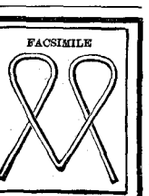

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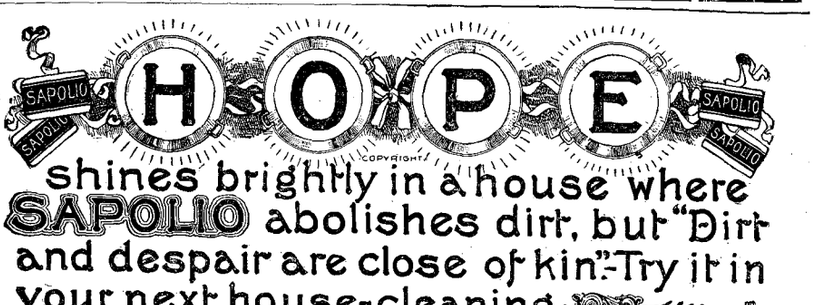

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1. Q—K Kt 2 / K—B 3	2. Kt—K 5 ch / K—Kt 7	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 4	3. Kt—Q B 7, mate
	2. ..... / P x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / K—K 3	2. Kt—B 7 ch / K x P	3. R—Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. Kt(Kt 5)x Pdis.ch / K—K 3	3. R—K 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q Kt 2, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q x P, mate
1. ..... / Q x R	2. Q x P, ch / K x Q	3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. R x P, ch / K x Kt	3. R—Q 4, mate

No. 1,002.

1. B—R 7! / K—Kt 2	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / K x R	3. Q—Kt 8, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt 4	2. Q—Kt 6, ch / K—R 5	3. B—Kt 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / K—Q 4	2. Q—B 3, ch / K—K 4	3. R—K 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Q—Q Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / Other	2. Q—Kt 6 ch / Any	3. R—Q 8, mate

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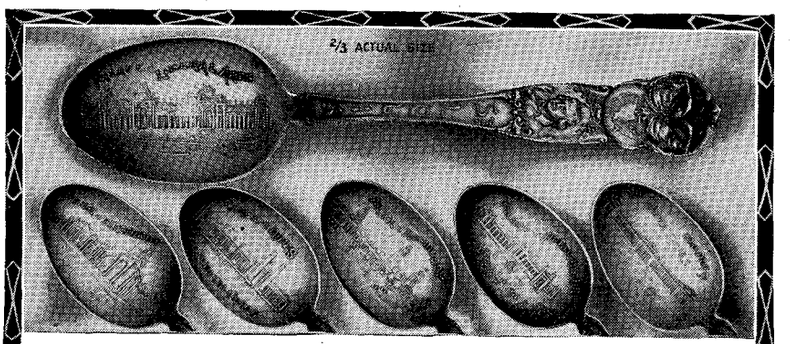
Comments (1,001): "Cumbersome, but contains a number of neat mates, especially those after 1. ..... / K—B 3"—M. M.; "The Judge is too severe on this problem. It deserves a higher place"—Dr. J. H. S.; "It's soundness is its most salient feature"—W. R.; "A sly key, with six good variations"—R. H. R.; "Too much ballast. The theme is good, but badly worked out. Key obvious"—L. H. B.; "Brilliant. The slur of the Judge undeserved"—L. G.; "The best ever"—W. E. H.

1,002: "Delightful miniature"—M. M.; "This belongs to the realistic class. The position might occur in actual play"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Quite pretty"—W. R.; "Better than 1,001"—A.; "Beautiful"—R. H. R.; "Fine"—J. G. L.; "Not so good as much of the Domine's work"—J. H. C.

In addition to those reported, W. E. H., W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles; Dr. H. A. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y., got 999; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va., 995.



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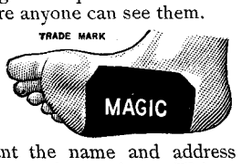

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Napier's Defense of the Queen's Gambit.

From The B. C. M.

Notes by W. E. NAPIER.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4

This it seems to me is the only fighting defense to the Queen's Gambit that sacrifices nothing beyond the integrity of Pawn-formation. The greatest damage that White can inflict would seem to be the isolation of Black's Q P, and there it stands, a solitary but very sharp tooth to give White no end of annoyance. Besides, it is maintained by most analysts that an isolated Pawn on the Queen-file is not weak when there is an immediate prospect of dissolving it. One thing at least is certain—that this defense is not worse than 2.., P—K 4, where Black gives up a Pawn and then puzzles his head how best to recover it.

4 P—K 3	K Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
6 B—Q 3	B—K 2
7 Castles	Castles
8 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q Kt 3
9 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 2
10 P x Q P	K Kt x P

This recapture with a piece has been questioned; but after being at some pains to plant my Bishop at Kt 2, I see no reason deliberately to choke him off. White should have played 10 R—B sq, to be followed by 11 Q—K 2.

11 P x P	B x P
12 Q—K 2	Q Kt—Kt 5

One critic brands this loss of time, tho I was under the impression that my subsequent advantage proceeded from this particular maneuver.

13 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3
14 Q R—Q sq	.....

Perhaps the wrong Rook—in the light of subsequent events.

.....	Q—K 2
15 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3
16 P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3
17 Kt—Q Kt 5	B—Kt sq
18 Q Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt
19 Kt x Kt	P—Q R 4

In order to provide a point of entry for the Rooks at Q B 4, and thence to the King's side to cooperate with the Bishops.

20 P—Kt 5	P—R 5
21 P—B 3	B—Q 3
22 R—R sq	K R—B sq
23 B—Q 3	.....

To anticipate the threatened 23.., Q—B 2.

.....	K—R sq
24 B—Kt sq	R—B 4
25 P—K 4	Q—B 2
26 P—Kt 3	R—Q sq

Threatening 27.., R—K Kt 4, to be followed by 28.., B—B 4. 27.., B—K 4 would also be uncomfortable.

27 P—B 4	R—B 5

This finesse of the Rook is the only point of interest in the game. If R—B 6 at once, White has a fair reply in Q—Q 2, which however is not possible after his 28th on account of 28.., Kt x P. If 28 B—Q 3, B—B 4; 29 B x R, R x B; 30 B x R, B x B ch; 31 K—Kt 2, B x P ch; 32 K—R 3, B—B 4 ch: 33 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 2 ch, and wins.

28 B—R 2	R—B 6
29 B x R	Q x B
30 Kt—B 6	.....

If 30 Kt—B 3, B—B 4 ch; 31 K—R sq, Kt x P; 32 Q R—B sq (if 32 Q R—Q sq, Q x Kt ch; 33 Q x Q, Kt—B 7 ch; 34 R x Kt, B x Q ch; 35 R x B, R x R ch; 36 K—Kt 2, R—Q 7 ch, and wins), Q—Q 7!; Q R—K sq (not 33 Kt x Q, Kt—B 7 dbl. ch; 34 K—Kt sq, Kt—R 6 mate), Q x Q; 34 R x Q, R—Q 7!; 35 R—Kt 2, Kt—B 7 ch; 36 R (Kt 2) x Kt! B x R; 37 K—Kt 2, B—B 4 dis. ch; 38 K—R sq, R—Q 8 wins.

.....	B—B 4 ch
31 K—R sq	R—Q 7
32 Resigns.	

Because if 32 Q—B 4, Kt—Kt 5, etc. The mate at K R 7 can only be prevented at considerable material loss.

Fine Game.

Played in New Orleans, November 22, between F. J. Marshall and the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MARSHALL. *White.*	DOBBS. *Black.*	MARSHALL. *White.*	DOBBS. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 P—B 4	R—Q sq !
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	25 Q—Kt 4	R x P ! !
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 R x R	Q x Kt
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	27 Q—Q sq	P—B 3
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	28 P—Q Kt 4	Q—Kt 3
6 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	29 Kt—Q 7	Kt x Kt
7 R—B sq	P x Q P	30 K—R sq	Kt—B sq
8 K P x P	P x P	31 R—Q 8	B—Q 4 !
9 B x P	Castles	32 R x B	P x R
10 Castles	P—Q R 3	33 Q x P ch	Q—K 3
11 Q—K 2	P—Kt 4	34 Q—Q 2	Q—B sq
12 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	35 B—R 2 ch	K—R sq
13 K R—Q sq	R—K sq	36 P—R 3	Q—Q 2
14 Kt—K 5	R—Q B sq	37 Q—K 3	Q—Q sq
15 B—Kt sq	Kt—B sq	38 Q—R 7	Q—B sq
16 B x Kt	B x B	39 Q—K B 7	Kt—Q 2
17 Q—R 5	P—Kt 3	40 B—K 6	Q—B 8 ch
18 Q—R 3	B—Kt 2	41 K—R 2	Q x P ch
19 P—Q R 3	Q—Kt 4	42 K—Kt sq	Q—Kt sq
20 Q—Kt 3	Q—K 2	43 Q x Kt	P—B 4
21 Kt—K 4	K R—Q sq	44 Q—B 8 ch	Q x Q
22 R x R	R x R	45 B x Q	Draw.
23 Kt—B 5	Q—B 2		

Holiday Announcement

¶ According to our usual custom, we are pleased to announce the formal opening of our holiday season. Preparations are now complete in every department. We wish to suggest the advantages of early selection, not only because it insures a more complete assortment, but also because it affords sufficient time to properly carry out purchasers' wishes as regards engraving and shipping.

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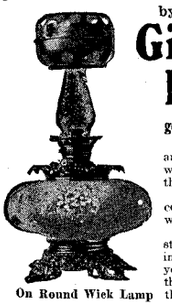

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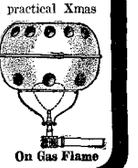

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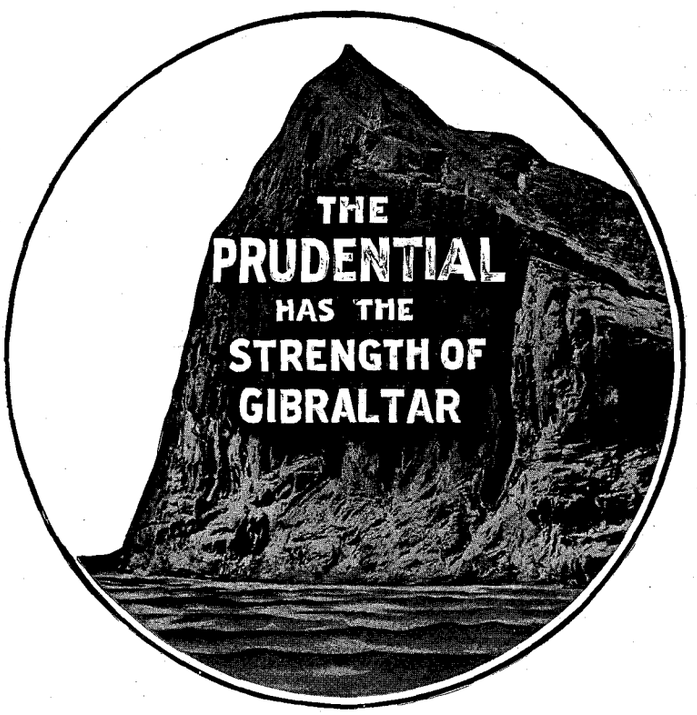

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